ting will be held in Olive streets, on Fourth this evening at 8 o'clock this evening at 8 o'clock al meeting of the Fourt at its headquarters o o'clock this evening, to sign Committee and othe

KINGMEN.

ELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all arts. 1 h and upward at 5, 40, 60c per h. Address ders GUNTHER, Confec SALES. OTTERS & CO. E AND ALABASTER

ses and Urns. ks & Bronzes. ly by Messrs. M. Geovan-

TOTION. VM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 20 Wabash-av., MONDAY 0 o'clock. wery beautiful collection al goods, which will be sold

ORY SALE REAL ESTATE

NON-RESIDENTS, CTION 6, Oct. 23, at 11 o'cl'k. PREMISES. sale, % cash, balance 1, 2, 8 per cent. ERS & CO., Anciloneers.

Sale. lors' Stock, Furnishing Goods, Cassimeres, Trimmings. UCTION,

Det. 24, at 9:30 o'clock, at our TTTERS & CO., Auction GLASSWARE. ite Ware, lets and Oil Cloths, Table Cutlery, anished Tin Ware, inned Hollow Ware. oct. 25, at 9:30 o'clock,

GORE & CO., t. 24, 9:30 a. m., TRADE SALE, GOODS.

BREVOORT HOUSE (European plan)—
Madison-st., between Clark and LaSalle,
H. M. THOMPSON, Proprietor. The cards will appear daily in first column first page in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

9 9 9 9 9 ent of goods contained in thi continue the selling to such a will insure the offering of th rovided at 12 o'clock noon, GORE & CO., Auctioneers. GORE & CO.,

Oct. 25, at 9:30 a. m. M FINE ASSORTMENT

ES& UBBERS. re than usual well-assorted ust be closed. IEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-sv.

POMEROY & CO., . 24, at 9:30 a. m., new and TITURE, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO. UPT SALE

O STOCK
ASONABLE
DE CLOTHING,

McNAMARA & CO. . N. W. cor. Madison-st h of Boots and Shoes

WILSON & EVENDEN,
FOIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 46 West Lake Street.
OBLICAGO.
SEED FOR CATALOGUE.

VE BOARD.

VOLUME XXXI.

REPRESENTATIVE.

A CARD.

Pealers in Artistic and Pine Goods for

WEDDING STATIONERY & INVITATIONS

ART WORK IN STERLING SILVERWARE-

OIL PAINTINGS, LITHOGRAPHS, AND IMPORTERS OF WORKS OF ART-

FINE WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY HAMILTON ROWE & Co., Corner State and Washington-

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Cravelers' Guide.

Rates reduced to \$3 per day for all rooms above parlor floor without baths.

THE CANADA

Madison-st., N. W. Cor. Franklin,

is the only establishment where you

Any article can be made to order

OLD TYPE.

FOR SALE,

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OLD TYPE.

APPLY AT

The Counting Room of This Office.

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BEAK & BUCHER.

SHERMAN HOUSE-

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL-

CHICAGO CARPET COMPANY,
Old stand of
ALLEN, MACKET & Co.,

(Bramhall, Deane & Co.)

BEWING-MACHINES-

LAFES-

STUDEBAKER BROTHERS, South Bend, Ind.; 265 Wabash-av.

N. Marson & Co., Cor. State and Monroe-st

CHAS. GOSSAGE & Co., 106, 108 and 110 State et.

A. REED & Son, Van Buren and Dearborn-sta.

N. MATSON & Co., Cor. State and Monroe-sta

SINGER MANUPACTURING Co., 111 State-st.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK Co., 147 Dearborn-st.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., 111 and 118 Lake-st.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

B. E. GIVAUDAN, 110 Lake-st.

A. HULBERT, Proprietor.

Cor. Clark and Jackson-sts., JOHN B. DRAKE & Co., Proprietors.

ARTISTIC TAILORS-

SILVER-PLATED WARE-

FINE WATCHES-

JANSEN, McClune & Co., 117 and 119 State-st.

N. MATSON & Co., Cor. State and Monroe-si

EDWARD ELT & Co., 165 Wabash-av.

RIDEN BRITANNIA Co.,

M. O'BRIEN, 208 Wabash-av.

N. Marson & Co., Cor. State and Monroe-sta.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING Co., 1 Bond-st., New York.

SIATS AND FURS. ASSIGNEE'S SALE It is not possible to do business without being nown. Some men refuse to regard the value of STOCK AND FIXTURES

J. A. SMITH & CO. undignified for their business; but still, all classes study to keep their names and occupa-tions before the public in a manner that seems to them most dignified and effective,—one man will deliver fectures, another will discuss the Dar-88 MADISON-ST. I shall offer at private sale, for this week, the large stock of will deliver lectures, another will discuss the Dar-winian theory of creation, another will discuss the coming comet, and still another class will write letters to the newspapers; the politician is always ready to make a speech,—anything, in fact, that will do something to secure publicity,—so that the most fastidious accept the com-mon truth that to do business it is necessary to be known, and favorably known if possible.

HATSANDFURS

At Less than Manufacturers' Cost. At Less than Manufacturers' Cost.

GREAT BARGAINS in SEAL, MINK, and SABLE SACES, MUFFS, BGAS, and COLLARS, FUR TRIMMINGS, BILVER FOX MUFFS and BOAS, &c. CHILD-REN'S SACKS, MUFFS, BOAS, and CAPS in great varieties. FUR GLOVES, ROBES, LAP ROBES, and FUR SKINS. A large variety of Ladies' and Gents' SEAL, and MINK CAPS and HATS. Also a large stock of Men's and Boys' Hata and Caps, all of which will be sold at from 25 to 80 per cent less than cost. This is the largest and beat selected stock of the kind ever of tered the public at the prices.

H. H. BROMWELL, Assignee.

H. H. BROWN and Boys' Dress and Business Hate. Large Variety. Low Prices, J. S. BARNES & CO., 70 Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

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\$15 and \$20

Edwards & Browne 150 STATEST.

POLITICAL. FOR TILDEN & HENDRICKS

The Life-Long Abolitionist,

WILL SPEAK AT

FARWELL HALL,

Wednesday, Oct. 25. THE POST.

Police Crookedness! THE POST

Of this afternoon will contain additional revelations concerning HICKEY'S

PARTNERSHIP WITH THIEVES RELIGIOUS.

MOODY and SANKEY

Gospel Meeting Each Evening This Week, Except Saturday, at O'Glock in the GREAT TABERNACLE

Monroe and Franklin-sts. Mr. MOODY will preach and Mr. SANKEY will sing, assisted by the Tabernacle Choir. No Tickets required. Noonday Meetings at FARWELL HALL daily at 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock, conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

Fur Manufacturing Co. POOL BOOM. FOX'S POOL ROOM. can find the largest stock of Furs in MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB endless variety, and of best work-manship, at manufacturer's prices.

PIMLIOO COURSE, BALTIMORE. TO-DAY the Great Dixie Stake, with 64 NOMI-NATIONS, and three other races. Pools sold, and summary received by telegraph, at POX'S POOL ROOM.

FINANCIAL. 7 PER CENT.

Ice Saws.

R. HOE & CO., New York and Chicago.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st. ESTABLISHED 1853. MEDICAL.

SAYORY & BIOORE, w Bond-st., London, and fold by them, and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

FOREIGN. The Porte Is Said to Have Agreed to a Six Weeks'

A Rumor that Roumania Has Declared Her Independ-

Armistice.

Proclaiming Prince Charles King, and Forming an Alliance with Russia.

Discovery of a Plot in Constantinople to Assassinate the Grand Vizier.

Several High Officials Implicated Sent Out of the Country.

Horrible Tragedy on a Railroad Train in Belgium.

An Officer Murdered and Robbed by a Prisoner, the Latter Escaping.

Fears of Widespread Famine in India Owing to Short Crops.

THE EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The steady advance in conols and other international stocks, which fell turing last week's panic, indicates the prevailduring last week's panie, indicates the prevailing impression here that war is not imminent,
and that a peaceable solution of the Eastern
question is not impossible. The Times says:
"There is, perhaps, danger that the unreasonable alarms may be succeeded by unreasonable able alarms may be succeeded by unreasonable hope, but it is evident that we need not despair of seeing the crisis pass away without an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. The same opinion is noticeable in other quarters. The recent excitement has had the effect of Cemoustrating what would be the attitude of the Powers in the case of an aggressive way by Russia.

A RUSSIAN OPINION.

A dispatch to the official Russian Telegraphic Agency says: "The departure of the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg for Livadia, and Gen. Ignatieff for Constantinople, should be interpreted as a further proof that Russia and England are endeavoring to arrive at a sound and lasting pacification."

BOUMANIAN INDEPENDENCE. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Tiernan's News Agency eceived the following cable to-day:
"LONDON. Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Bucharest says Roumania has resolved upon declaring her independence. The Government relinquishes all claim upon European protection, replacing it with an alliance with Russis. A proclamation is about to be issued proclaiming Prince Charles King of Roumania. The army will be mobilized and paper currency issued. The dispatch creates great excitement. It is generally considered here that this action by Roumania will retard, and perhaps break off entirely, the negotiations

BOUMANIA. A dispatch from Bucharest reports that the battle array of the concentrated Roumsmian army has been officially published, and that Prince Charles assumes command. This may refer only to the usual disciplination move-

RECENT PIGHTING. Fighting in the Timok and Morava Valleys on the Drina has been renewed with great stub-bornness. Gen. Tchernayeff telegraphs that the Turks were repulsed along the whole line, while the newspaper correspondents are unani-mous that the Servians were bady defeated, losing 1,500 men in the attempt on Saitschar and 3,000 about Deligrad. One correspondent elegraphs that the Turks have taken all the positions around Djrenis, and will probably take positions around Djrenis, and will probably take Djrenis, in which case Deligrad, Alexinatz, Gen. Tchernayeff's new headquarters at Kaienik, and the whole Morava Valley, will be in their hands. Russian officers, of whom there is said to be fourteen for each Servian battalion, suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

BELGRADE, Oct. 23.—The Servians admit that the Turks captured Kerel Heights, southwest of

the Turks captured Kerel Heights, southwest of Direnis, after three days' fighting. One bulletin says that, although the position is important, its loss is not believed to be decisive, as Direnis mmands the Servian line. Russia's active aid anxiously awaited.

A PLOT. LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Government has discovered a conspiracy to murder the Grand Vizier and Midhet Pasha, and has consequently arrested two Ulemas of high rank and Ramiz Pasha. The culprits have been exiled to various islands. Other arrests are expected.

Pasha. The culprits have been exiled to various islands. Other arrests are expected.

HARMONY.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Times says the most perfect harmony reigns again among the Powers. Germany's answer, uttered with that almost 'cynical frankness which has more than ouce startled diplomacy, may be credited with having brought the new understanding about. While she saw no objection to a six months' armistice, the only chance for preserving a common understanding and common action of the guaranteeing Powers was to declare with Russia in favor of the equally unobjectionable six weeks' armistice, because Russia's committais might not leave her free to compromise, while the other Powers had perfect liberty of action. Even now England, which had already accepted the six months' armistice, decided to accept the basis for the restoration of the so-called harmony by offering no opposition to a six weeks' truce, but having at the same time disclaimed the lead which she hitherto held in the negotiations with the Porte, the initiative now devolves on Russia, and Gen. Ignatieff has returned to take it.

SIX WEEKS' ARMISTICE.

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT FARTHER PROBOURD.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The council previously announced was held by the Queen at Balmoral today. Parliament was further prorogued from Oct. 30 to Dec. 12.

THE TURKISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—5 a. m.—A dispatch to the Standard from Djunis says there was no fighting on Sunday. The Turks have advanced their headquarters five miles. The storming of the fortified mountain over which the highway to Krushevatz runs is still to be done.

DISTRESS.

The Standard's Belgrade correspondent represents that unparalleled distress prevails in both armies, and throughout Servis. Unless peace is speedfly proclaimed, the country will be utterly ruined. There is no suffering in Belgrade, but

the triple alliance.

London, Oct. 24—5 a. m.—In a semi-official statement the Post announces that the Porte accepts a six weeks' armistice, suggesting a further prolongation of six weeks if at the conclusion of the first six the deliberations are incomplete, and if at the end of twelve weeks no settlement is reached that there be a further armistice of two months.

The Reuter Telegram Company confirms this statement precisely except as to the proposals for a prolongation of the armistice, which they say are made as conditions not as suggestions. The Post denies that Russis has sent an ultimatum. The Ottoman Government has not been summoned to subject its reforms to Commissioners protected by an armed force. It is to be hoped that the two Powers which are in direct negotiations may come to a speedy understanding. England, while having withdrawn

do en hoped that the two Powers which are in direct negotiations may come to a speedy understanding. England, while having withdrawn interference, will resent any infraction of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris.

Reuter's telegram from Constantinople announces that Gen. Ignatieff will have a private andience with the Sultan to-day.

A Time dispatch from Berlin also says the Porte is ready to grant Russia's latest demands. provided the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is guaranteed.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St.

Petersburg states that Lord Loftus has no
diplomatic mission at Livadia. The Czar prolongs his stay there until December, thereforethe ordinary conduct of political business is
transferred to Livadia.

A PREDICTION.

LONDON, Oct. 24—5:30 a. m.—A special to
the Daily News from Pesth says the Russians
believe if the Turks take Kruseheratz Russia
will make an armed intervention.

From Belgrade comes the news that Gen.
Tchernayeff has withdrawn from Diigunis, and
the road is open to Kruseheratz.

LATEST.

the road is open to Kruseheratz.

It is reported that the Hospodar, Prince Charles, is to be proclaimed King of Roumania.

LORD RUSSELL ON BUSSIA AND TURREY.

In reply to an invitation to attend the meeting which is to be held at 8t. James' Hall on Monday next, under the Presidency of Mr. Stansfeld, Earl Russell writes as follows:

Stansfeld, Earl Russell wrifes as follows:

PENEBRORE LODGE, Oct. 5.—Sir: I have received your letter and a ticket for the workmen's meeting on Oct. 9, at 8 p. m., but I feel myself quite unequal to the heat and the hurry, the noise and the tumult of a great public meeting, beginning at 8 p. m. I wish to see Christian precepts more than Christian faith adopted in the East. Men should love one another, and not practice atrocious craelities either for or against the Turkish Government. The Crimean War was a war not for the defense of Turkey, but to oppose the designs of Russia. It is well known that the Emperor of Russia opposes civil and religious liberty. I cannot wish to see Russia at the head of the Government of Türkey, nor will I do anything to promote that object. If there is to be change in Turkey, I wish to see the people of Turkey intrusted with the government of their own country, and to adopt as their maxim truth and justice—that is, to speak truth and justice. I remain, your faithful servant.

Mr. J. A. Giles.

EUROPEAN ARMIES. THE GREAT POWERS COULD BELT, ON IN New York World.

Some notes upon the armaments of the sev-

eral great European Powers may not be without

England has a regular army of 129,281 men, and a reserve of about 340,000 of all ranks, arms, and degrees of effectiveness. The militia numbers 139,018; the yeomanry cavalry, 15,378; the volunteer artillery, 29,768; and the volunteer artillery, 29,768; and the volunteer artillery, 20,768; and the volunteer artillery are all light horse, 122,468. teer riflemen, engineers, and light-horse, 123,498. There are also 10,000 pensioners and army-reserve men in the first line and 23,000 in the

going steamers and 133 reserve steamers and sailing vessels. The iron-clads are sixty-one in number, with 716 guns. Ship-building is at forty-two vessels, four of which, the Ajax, Agamemnon, Nelson, and Northampton, are armored, being on the stocks or in hand on the

armored, being on the stocks or in hand on the lat inst.

TURKEY.

Turkey's army, under the scheme to be completely carried out in 1878, should consist of 150,000 regulars, 70,000 men of the first reserve, 120,000 first levy, 120,000 second levy, and 320,000 hijade, or landsturm, or 780,000 men in all. Capt. Vincent's estimate last June was that the Turks could place in the field 180,376 regulars, 148,680 reserves, and 75,000 auxiliaries, or say 350,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, with 648 guns. The infantry have 200,000 Sniders, as many Martini-Henry rifles and percussion muskets; the cavalry have Winchester rifles and revolvers, and the cannon are Krapp's breech-loaders, four and six pounders, with three-pounders for mountain use.

The fleet consists of twenty iron-clads (seven frigates, eight corvettes, and five gun-boats) and seventy steamers, manned by 30,000 sailors and 4.000 marines. The iron-clads are of a superior class, and mount 149 guns.

Russia's army is in process of reorganization, and looks larger on paper than it really is. The Shornit, of St. Petersburg, claims a war strength of 1,493,000 men, including irregulars, or 730,000 regulars; reserves, 206,000; garrisons, 120,000; depots, 257,000; Cossacks, 70,000; local forces, mainly Asiatic, 80,000. Capt. Vincent's estimate is 752,000 combattant infantry, 172,000 cavalry, and 2,768 guns, including 400 mitrailleuses.

The navy in March, 1875, contained twenty-wine irregulars with 184 guns, and 108 men-of-

The navy in March, 1875, contained twenty-nine ironciads with 184 guns, and 108 men-of-war with 8,694 officers and men. The total num-ber of vessels of all kinds is nearly 300, mount-

war with 8,694 officers and men. The total number of vessels of all kinds is nearly 300, mounting 1,500 guns.

OTHER POWERS.

Austria (including Hungary) has a small fronclad fleet. Her effective force is 798,172 infantry, 62,746 cavalry, and 1,616 guns.

Italy has 447,284 infantry, armed mostly with the Remington rifle, 15,850 cavalry, and 1,240 guns. Her navy consists of ninety-live vessels, with 1,256 guns, nine being ironclads, with 346 guns. Its condition is doubtful.

Germany this year has in her standing army 418,741 men, including the train and 67,845 cavalry and 48,627 artillery, with 2,472 guns. On a war-footing she has 1,504,841 men; the first-class of the landsturm contains 175,800, and the second-class will bring the total strength up to 1,700,000 men. The fleet last November included 11 iron-clads, with 105 guns; 62 steamers, with 321 guns; and 4 sailing vessels, with 52 guns—in all, 77 ships, with 478 guns, and manned by soomething over 9,000 men.

France is also reorganizing her army. Its effective force at last reports was 277,000 infantry, 68,281 cavalry, 65,096 artiflery, and about 20,000 engineers, etc.,—in all, 430,702 men. The navy last December consisted of 63 iron-clads, with 700 guns; 264 screw-steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels, carrying in all 3,073 guns.

THE DISCIPLINE, FIGHTING QUALITIES, AND EQUIPMENT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

3,073 guns.

THE DISCIPLINE, FIGHTING QUALITIES, AND EQUIPMENT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

New York World.

Testerday a reporter of the World had an interview with an American who now holds a prominent position in the Turkish army. The gentleman is an old soldler, and has had experience in the American and several European armies, and has held his present position for a number of years. He said: "They have in the field to-day 400,000 men. The regular cavalry consists of 20,000 horse, and the artillery number 15,000 men. The rest are infantry. All are fully and thoroughly equipped, and with the most modern pieces. The Sneider gun was formerly the regulation arm, but it is now being changed for the Martini-Henry, and the Sneiders are given to the militia and iswly-enrolled troops. The infantry have the Martini-Henry; also, the Winchester rifle, and the latest pattern in revolvers and swords or sword-bayonets; the cavalry have the same, breech-loading carbines, and revolvers. The field-batteries are supplied with Krnpp's twelve-pounders, breech-loading; also with the Broatwell guns of the same calibre. Their mountain batteries are very fine; they have the Whitworth three-pounders Instead upon the backs of

"Most if not all of their other heavy guns are of English make. A few of their swords are of domestic make, but most of them German. The rifies are almost entirely American. When it was proposed to change the regulation gus from Sueider to Martini-Henry, the contract was carerly sought after both by English and American manufacturers, but it was secured here by old Gov. O. L. Winchester, President of the Winchester Repeating Rifie Company of New Haven. He took the contract at a great risk, hardly knowing whether he would make or lose by it. He did it as much as anything in the cause of American industry, for if it had gone to England three or four new companies would have been started to fill the contract. It was for 600,000 pieces; part have been furnished, and the rest are under way. The, Turks are immensely satisfied with these, as you may judge by the honors conferred upon Gov. Winchester by the Sultan; over \$6,000 have been distributed, 20,000 pieces; part have been distributed, 20,000 pieces;

-that is, now would it affect other Mussilmans?

"Many of the faith are now flocking to the aid of the Turks from Syria, Barbary, Egypt, and other countries. As soon as they arrive they are placed in camps of instruction for a while, then well equipped and sent to the front. And if close pressed, so that the Sultan was obliged to bring forth the green flag, and Prophet's breeches, from the mosque at Constantinople, and make an appeal in the name of the Prophet, and as his successor, all the Mussulmans to a man would gather around him, and would make no small army, as there are 70,000,000 of them in India alone."

"Do you think there is a possibility or probability of England's taking up arms against the Turks!"

"There is a possibility, but hardly a proba-

"There is a possibility, but hardly a probability. The English don't fight for sentiment; when they take up arms it is a matter of dollars and cents, or, more correctly, shillings and pounds."

and cents, or, more correctly, shillings and pounds."

"How do the Turks feel about the result of the war?"

"They feel that war with Russia is mevitable. Some 4,000 of the Russians have stolen into Servia, many of them acting as officers, and Turkey will never accept Russia's ultimatum of seceding Servia and other Christian provinces, for it would be a suicidal policy. They are confident as to the result if Russia is not aided by some other Power. They have possession, which is nine-tenths of the law, and though the contest may be a long one, they will retain it, I believe. The Danube frontier is strongly garrisoned, and the defences are of the best. The Danube is full of small fron-clads, and its mouth, as well as the seacoast of Turkey, is amply defended with torpeaces. All the Russians can do is to come down to the opposite bank of the Danube and halloo; they will exhibit as much indiscretion trying to cross as Gen. Lee would in attempting to cross the Lower Potomac into Maryland. It would be equal folly to attempt to enter by way of Turkey in Asia, for the mountains are filled with desperate fighters for the faith, who will have every advantage, at least Russia will suffer greatly before she gains anything; the Turkish fleets will at once lay waste every Russian port along the Black Sea, for there is only one vessel to prevent them; they will destroy Qdessa and materially injure the grain trade. The United States will reap the advantage of such a blockade, and they would purchase and run English-built steamships. There is already an immense amount of freight to be carried from this country to Turkey—arms, ammunition, etc.—but it will fall have to be done by European steamers, as we have none fit for the business. If the war is prolonged, the United States will profit by it more than any other nation, but there is no predicting its length. We are preparing for a desperate resistance over there, and I think we have some reason for being sanguine of success.

GREAT BRITAIN. ENGLISH TRADE REPORTS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A dispatch from Londo

says:

The alarming European telegrams of the last few days had the effect of further depressing Government securities, which have been unusually low for six months past. Tea stores, however, are rising, owing to favorable accounts from the Assam and Cactar Garden. This is a remarkably good year for tea, and the quantity remarkably good year for tea, and the quantity exported will greatly exceed any former year.

The Calcutta wheat trade has had a wonderful rise lately. In 1870 the quantity exported was 2,000 tons; in 1873, 1,000 tons; in 1874, 8,000; last year 50,000, and this year already 12,000 tons have been exported from Caclutta alone. This wheat is grown chiefly in Punjab.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British corn trade for the past week, says: "The land has become so sodden with recent rains that the greatest difficulty has been experienced in the autumn tillage. It is now most important that the sowing of winter wheat be no longer delayed. The effects of the past three weeks of wet weather has been most disastrons in the North, where the wretched condition of the outstanding crops has been further deteriorated by heavy floods, which have submerged considerable tracts of land, and done irreparable damage. It is also much to be regretted that the damp atmosphere and higher temperature have tended to general blight in the potato crop; and the disease has not been confined to Scotland, where the rain has done most mischief, but several districts in England speak of its recent appearance.

The rapid growth of root-crops has rendered

tricts in England speak of its recent appearance.

The rapid growth of root-crops has rendered the prospect abundant.

Winter feed is more hopeful, although such excess of moisture can scarcely tend to improve the quality.

The weighty authority of Mr. Laws confirms the opinion that our probable requirement during the cereal year will be 14,000,000 quarters, whilst the importasines Sept. 1 have been at the rate of \$,000,000.

In the present disturbed condition of affairs it is almost impossible to quote the local trade with any degree of accuracy. Sellers are not disposed to let wheat go

THE VATICAN.

INDIA.

THREATEND FAMINE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Calcutta dispatch to the Times states that prospects for the crops in Bombay become daily more gloomy. The districts of Khandaisk, Nassiek, Ahmendnuggur, Poonah, Sholapore, Kaladgi, and Dhurmai, containing a population of nearly 6,000,000, are threatened with severe distress. The local Government estimates that over 200,000 persons must be relieved in three districts alone. It is stated that the Monsoon crops have entirely falled, and the absence of rain prevents the sowing of rubbee and winter crops. The Collector of Poonah reports that not a single blade of grass is visible for miles. The tanks and rivers are drying up, and estitle are dying from starvation. The Collector at Sholapore gives a still worse report. The Government has opened relief-works, and is employing people in excavating tanks and making roads.

SWITZERLAND.

BREWS, Oct. 23.—Intelligence has been received here of a fight between the Liberals and Ultramontanes at Stable, Canton of Tessin, in consequence of dissensions over the appointment of a representative in the Grand Council of the Cantons. Two Liberals were killed and four wounded.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Two steam

ROME.

FROPOSED MENTING OF CARDINALS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Rome says: "All the Cardinals residing abroad are expected here to discuss successively the important propositions offered by the congregations." FIRES. IN CHICAGO.

At about 4:30 yesterday afternoon Austin
Burns, a boy in the employ of Owen Ruane, occupying a portion of a tenement at No. 167 West laylor street, discovered a fire in the barn in Taylor street, discovered a fire in the barn in the rear, which was evidently the work of an incendiary. The building is owned by Michael O'Day, and occupied conjointly by Ruane and James Murphy, in whose portion the fire occur-red. The flames were extinguished by a few palls of water, without necessitating the sound-ing of an alarm.

ST. LOUIS.

Supervisors of Election to Be Appointed.

St. Louis, Oct. 28.—A few days ago a petition, signed by the Hon. John B. Henderson, ex-Gov. Thos. C. Fletcher, Emil Pretorious, editor of the Westliche Post, James Withrow, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, District-Attorney Dyer, and several other prominent citizens, was sent to Judge Dillon, United States Judge in this circuit, asking that Supervisors of Election be appointed under the United States statutes for the Eastern District of Missouri. To-day the petition was received by Judge Treat with instructions from Judge Dillon to make the appointments asked by petitioners. Judge Treat called into Court a number of members of the Bar, among them several signers of the petition, with a view of hearing suggestions from them. Gen. Henderson said he was convinced the elective franchise here was at the mercy of the ballot-box stuffers, and as the law provided for a Supervisor from each party, he favored it as a means of protecting the will of the people against lawlessness. He was satisfied, however, that the frauds were confined to neither party. Col. Brodhead opposed the petition on the ground that there was no law permitting the course proposed. The law was certainly an invasion of the rights guaranteed to every State by the Constitution, and he would like them dare to enforce it in Boston.

After considerable consideration and various suggestions from different persons present, Judge Treat appointed Edmund T. Alien, one of the Court sacciners of the Supervisors for the respective districts. The matter has been the cause of a good deal of comment here, and will probably continue to be so till the close of the election day.

A CENTENNIAL AWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribans.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The reports of the Centennial Judges are now promulgated officially. Each exhibitor to whom a medal has been awarded receives a diploma specifying wherein his display excels. The subjoined is a good example of the most commendatory reports, it being a literal transcript of the certificate of distinction bestowed upon the Wilson sewing-machine of Chicago:

An excellent machine for family use, for simplicity of construction, adaptability to a variety of cloth work, for good work performed, and for good workmannip and materials.

The report is signed by the full group of judges, the President of the Commission, and the Director-General.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

87. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—After a good deal of vex atious litigation and delay the United States Circuit Court to-day made an order that, upon payment of \$50,000 cash and the execution of a properly-secured bond for \$550,000 the Missouri Pacific railroad be turned over to James Baker, trustee for Cornelius E. Garrison, and that a deed for the property be given to him by L. D. Thompson, Master in Chancery.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

POLITICAL

Tilden's Rifle-Clubs Stricth Obeying Orders in Louisiana

Two Colored Republicans Disposed of Recently Near

Wade Hampton's Rangers Raid ing in North and South Carolina.

Points in Tilden's Income Affairs that Have Not Been Explained.

Preparations for Senator Blaine's Speech Saturday Night

The Municipal Reform Club Waking Up---The Democratic Candidates.

lepublican Ward Meetings-Arrangements for a Thorough Canvass.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Carolina affairs will be given to the press tonight. Information of the most positive character has been received that armed bodies of
mounted men from Georgia are riding through
portions of South Carolina, intimidating colored
voters by threatening and actual outrages.
These bodies are armed, equipped, and drilled,
and are in all respects rebel cavalry. They ride in
connection with what appear to be organized
companies of Wade Hampton's cavalry, with
their old officers. Some of these organizations
have also appeared in the western and southwestern counties of North Carolina, and their
work there is the same as that of Georgia raiders operating in South Carolina.

THE REBLE GAME.

A letter has been received from a former Confederate officer, a man of Southern birth, educated at the South, and an extensive land-owner in his native State (Mississippi), who, since the War, without being an active Republican, has voted the Republican ticket. He details a system of outrage and intimidation in that State which seems incredible, and says the fact is well understood among all his Democratic neighbors that Louisiana and South Carolina are to be carried for the Democracy by fraud and whatever force may be necessary to keen the

have been described seems to be understood, here, and, if it falled, dependence was placed upon the House to throw it out under the twenty-second joint rule.

PROM A FINANCIAL STANDPOINT.

Secretary Morrill is decided in the expression of his opinion that a change of Administration would seriously interfere with and retar 1 sill present attempts to complete the new loan. While the Secretary declines to make public the character of the information he has received concerning the feeling on this subject in leading European financial circles, and more especially among prominent representatives of the Syndicate interests, it is known from other quarters that none of the special that five as yet appeared on the subject in the Republican press have exaggerated the gravity of the situation. In fact, letters received her from persons as well acquainted with one branch of the Syndicate affairs as Mr Belmont himself state explicitly that his card lately published deliberately misstates the inside situation.

LOUISIANA.

THE BUCKERIOT ARGUMENT.

The following report of a military officer in Louisiana shows how Tilden's rifle clubs are doing his work in that State:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, MONEROZ, LA., Oct. 11, 1870.—Assistent Asjustant-General, Headquarters Department of the Guly: I have the honor to report that on or about 7 o clock yesterday morning, the 11th inst., at their residence on the island, eight miles above Monroe, Primus Johnson, a colored preacher, was shot and instantly killed, and Eaton Longwood, also colored, shot and very dangerously wounded, by two diguised white men. At the time of the shooting Johnson was standing on the gallery of his house, holding his infant girl in his acrus. Baton Longwood was employed in front of this house (the

Randolph-st., NINC, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock. ercosts, in Beavers, Chinchil-ill-Wool Suits, Pants, Vests. Boys' and Youth's Clothing.

A UCTION, r. Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock. Boots, Congress and Alexis, and New York Goods, to be McNAMARA & CO., Aust'rs.

ON SALE OF ISE PROPERTY.

110 a. m., I will sell for
nity of destrable Household
ttention of all dealers.

ATES, 683 and 685 State-st.

LE" STOVE BOARD.

san of the Republican party, and was especially obnorious to resident Democrats on the Stand.

Longwood is the same man on whose account Lieut. Jacob A. Huger and Capt. McGinnis visited the island in the early part of September.

In my opinion, no earnest afforts will be made by the civil authorities to investigate the matter and apprehend the murderers. The Judge of the State District Court (Ray) is a time-seeving man, desirous of adapting his course to the changing political Condition of the State and of his judicial district. The Sheriff, a white nervo, is a fugitive, and his Deputies are wholly inefficient. The United States Commissioner, Judge Baker (also Parish Judge), is indifferent, insincers, and negligent. The United States Deputy-Marshal, John H. Dinkgrave, is a coward, and utterly worthless for the performance of any duties pertaining to his position. The District-Attorney, Mr. Harq, is the only one that is working to vindicate the laws and trying to bring the murderers to justice. I am, sery respectfully, your obedient servani, (Signed)

Captain Stricenth Intentry, Commanding.

TILDEN'S FEES.

TILDEN'S FEES.

AND AND THE BECHTYED FROM A SINGLE CORPORATION—NUMEROUS ITEMS WHICH ME.

SIMPOTT HAS MEGILETTED TO ENFLAIM.

To the Sation of the See Fork Times.

As a labored attempt has been made to discredit the allegations of the Times in regard to Mr. Tilden's income, the following facts concerning some of the sources from which he defived "gains, profits, or income," between the years 1861 and 1868, may prove of interest to your readers. It will be observed that all the receipts mentioned are for professional and other services in connection with the affairs of a single one of the numerous corporations for which he acted as counsel,—the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company,—and that no mention has been made of the most important of these transactions, the details of which are reserved for a future date.

Leaving out of account the services rendered by Mr. Tilden in 1839 and 1860 in the reorganization of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, as well as his services rendered in 1861 in preparing the trust-deed and other papers and acting as frustee for the bonds in connection with what is called the Appleton Extension of the same road, for both of which services he was paid a large sum, it will be found that on at least a dozon different occasions he received income in the same of which is alluded to in Judge Sinnott's "refusation."

\*\*Frest.\*\*On the 29th of October, 1861, Mr. Til-

Frist-On the 29th of October, 1861, Mr. Til-den commenced the purchase, in behalf of him-self and others, through a gentleman then doing business in Wall street, of the bonds of the Milwankee & Horicon Railroad Company,

pany with the Northwestern. Those purchases continued into the year 1802. The average price paid for the bonds was \$6 to 50 per cent of their par value. In the latter part of 1802, and, in Jammry, 1803, the bonds—or a considerable part of them—were sold at prices ranging from \$50,000 of these bonds, sold through the parchases, was about \$13,500.

Was this profit taken into eccount by Mr. Them in rendering the statement of income for either of the years 1805 or 1805, and, if so, in which statement did it sold, and early in that year. Mr. These is of the bonds secured upon the Chicage & Northwestern Rallway Company's Green Bay Extension and upon the land grant pertaining to the same. In the statement for which year—1880 or 1863—was his compensation for this service medical? If in neither, why not? His usual fee for such service would be not less than \$5,000.

Taird—In 1863, and early in that year, the Chicage & Northwestern Rallwad Company is sted a 7-per-cent equipment-bond, secured upon the rolling stock purchased with the proceeds thereof. Mr. Tilden drew up the trust-deed and all the papers relating to this bond. Subsequently he prepared all the papers, including the trust-deed, for unother 7-per-cent equipment-bond of the same Company. He was liberally paid for this work; his usual fee was \$100.

By his construction of the laws of the United States levying an income-tax, to which year did this feen of income pertain, —to 1863, when the received for it in estimating his "gains, profits and isoness where the same of the company, the conservation of the laws of the United States levying an income tax to which year did this feen of income pertain, —to 1863, when the resolved for it is estimating his "gains, profits and income was service was from \$2,000 to \$60,000.

By his construction of the laws of the United States levying an income to the stock, and for a creation

clusive, Mr. Tüden performed the following serving to the Chicago & Morthwestern inflows Company and the roads which is convolled for each one of which is was paid a large some.

1. He prepared all the papers for the convolledation of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad and the Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad with the Chicago & Northwestern; and.

9. For the extension of the Coder Rapids & Missouri River Railroad to Council Blutts, and for the guarantee of the bonds of that Company by the Chicago & Northwestern.

3. His professional services were employed in negotiating a modification of the leases of the Chicago & Northwestern, and in preparing all the papers for such modification.

4. He drew the trust-deed and acted as Trustee for the 7-per-cent consolidated currency bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, and was paid; for that particular service, on May 29, 1865, the sum of \$7,250.

5. He prepared all the papers for the control by the Chicago & Northwestern Company of the Winson & St. Peter's Railroad, and for the guarantee of the bonds of the latter Company by the Chicago & Northwestern.

6. He drew the trust-deed and all the papers for the issue of the bonds of the La Crosse, Trempeacean & Prescott Railroad, and for the guarantee of the bonds of the La Crosse, Trempeacean & Prescott Railroad Commany, and for the guarantee of said bonds by the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

7. He prepared the trust-deed and other papers for the issue by the Chicago & Northwestern Company.

8. He prepared the paper raine, but soon advanced to from 5 to 7 per cent premium. Mr.

vestern Company of its 10-per-cent equipment-bonds. These last-mentioned bonds were issued at 90 per cent of their par value, but soon advanced to from 5 to 7 per cent premium. Mr. Tilden took a large line of the bonds at 90 per cent, and of course realized a handsome sum from the advance.

Ninth-in-June, 1864, Mr. Tilden drew all the papers for the consolidation of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad Company with the Chicago & Northwestern. For this service he was said, on the 20th day of May, 1865, the sum of 180,000.

paid, on the 20th day of May, 1865, the sum of \$10.000.

Not only so, but, although he did not contribute a cent of capital to the transaction, he also had an interest in round numbers of one until part in the pool which, in March and April of 1864, bought my sufficient stock of the Chicago & Galena Union Company to control the election to be held the following June for the purpose of consolidating that Company with the Northwestern, of which Mr. Tilden was a Director and one of the Executive Committee.

As his share of the supposed profits of that speculation, Mr. Tilden received in August, 1864, the sam of \$35,000. But it has since been clearly ascertained that his true share of the actual profits of that transaction was less than \$4,000; and he has been repeatedly called upon to restore the excess of \$25,000 paid to him by mistake; but he has persistantly rejused to do so, and etill retains the whole \$26,000.

It is proper to state, in conclusion, that it was not Mr. Tilden's habit to present an itemited hill for services rendered, with specific charges for each item. In nearly every case the bill would consist of a long statement—covering, perhaps, a year or more—of services rendered, advice given, etc., in behalf of the party to be charged, followed by a sum in lump for the whole amount. This, doubtless, fally explains the difficulty experienced by Judge Shmott in finding among Mr. Tilden's papers any statement of specific items of income as set forth by the Times, and also shows that, after all, the Times, in almost every particular, is substantially correct.

ly correct.

TILDEN'S DISLOYALTY. CEEP SEPORE THE PROPLE THE EVIDENCE OF TILDEN'S ENTIRE INSEED, UNCEANGEABLE

CALBOUNISM AND ANTI-NATIONALISM. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A letter of the 18th inst from my brother, R. M. A. Barstow, of Burlington, Yt., has the following: "I at once called on Gov. Underwood and showed him your letter. He said he received a great many letters about this matter, and referred me to the report of his speech in the Free Press of Aug. 25. He said he would stand by his speech as reported

meeting in Burlington, Aug. 22, Gen. Bristow leading, followed by Gov. Underwood.

In the same copy of the Free Press, the Hon. G. G. Benedict, editor, says: "These avowals (of treason) were made with the utmost explicit-(of treason) were made with the utmost explicitness by Samuel J. Tiden in a conversation with
Gov. Underwood on the plazza of a Saratoga
hotel, near the close of the War. We well remember hearing of them and of Gov. U's-indignant rejoinder at the time, and from other
persons who heard the discussion. Mr. Underwood is a witness whose truthfulness will not
be questioned, and, if the accuracy of his testimony is called in question, it can be corroborated
by eye and ear witnesses."

The passage in Gov. Underwood's speech,
frequently referred to in the newspapers since,
is in the following extract given to the letter

The passage in Gov. Underwood's speech, frequently referred to in the newspapers since, is in the following extract given to the letter as far as it goes: "Of this doctrine of a Federal union of sovereign States, Samuel J. Tilden is head and front. It is the doctrine of his party and his own individual doctrine. I have known him for twenty years. I have debated this question with film personally, and I know that he holds the opinion that the War was unconstitutional. I heard him declare, in conversation with myzelf, near the close of the War, that very man of the United States Army that marched across Southern soil was a trappaser, and liable to sail for damages, in an action for trappase. I asked him if he undertook to talk such nonsense as that, and if it was his opinion, as a lawver, that this Government could enlist men, put arms in their hands, and send them to the protection of the Government against Rebels, and then furnish tribunals to try its own soldlers as trespasers, and he said that it was." Respectfully,

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

WEAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS ON FUNDING OPERATIONS—RECRETARY MORBILL'S OPINIOS.

Dispatch to New York Breating Post.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Mr. August Belmont has assumed the responsibility of denying the correctness of your correspondent's dispatch of Thursday, which said, in effect, that private letters received from Europe conveyed the information that no more bounds would be subscribed for by the Syndicate until the Presidential election is decided, and that, if Mr. Tilden is chosen President, none of the bonds will be taken until the policy of the Democratic Administration is fully known. It is therefore proper to reiterate emphatically the statement that was made. During the present week private letters have been received here from persons now in London who have no motive to misrepresent the feeling existing smong individual members of the Syndicate or to convey wrong information, in which the statements denied by Mr. Belimont were made. They are not public or official letters, and were not written in the expectation that they would be made public; but their trustworthiness is not questioned by the persons who have received them.

In conversation with Secretary Morrill to day, he said to your correspondent that he fully expected that the funding operations would come to an end if the Democratic party succeeded next month; that any man with ordinary common sense ought to know that the funding could not go on with a party in power a large part of whose members advocate the payment of bonds in paper money. "It is not necessary," said Secretary Morrill, "to discuss this question, for the whole tendency of the operations thus far demonstrates that the funding cannot be carried on with the Democratic House, and I was power-less to do anything while the Democratic House remarked in seasion."

Mr. Morrill said he would not say what the Syndicate would do, became be did not know; but he believed that, with Mr. Tilden as President, the funding would immediately stop. Of

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WHAT THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REFORTER SATS.

COLUMBEA, S. C., Oct. 23.—Troops are arriving daily. Thirteen companies are now in Columbia and twenty-four is other parts of the State. Everything is perfectly quiet throughout the State. Affidavits affirming peace and submission to law are received daily. The political campaign is conducted vigorously by both parties. The so-called Rifle-Clubs have all disbanded. The colored militia are still organized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—Capt. Lloyd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, who was ordered to the scene of the disturbance near Aiken, S. C., makes report to the army headquarters regarding his investigations. On his arrival at Rouse's Bridge, Capt. Lloyd states that he found a body of 300 mounted men, under command of A. P. Butler, who had thrown out skirmish line, surrounding the negroes and adds that there was undoubted evidence of a well-digested plan which, if carried out, would have resulted in the alsughter of nearly all the negroes in the place.

negroes were completely cowed, and afraid to leave their hiding places in the woods and return to work from fear of being shot down in the cotton-fields.

A detachment sent down the Barnwell road met a body of twenty or tairty whites, who stated they were a detachment of Gen. Haywood's command, under orders from Judge Wiggins, to disarm and arrest negroes, and also to protect a party of negroes while burying a colored member of the Legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton. The report estimates the total number of whites engaged in riots

ROT LESS THAN SO.

coming from Georgia and Edgefield, Alken, and Barnwell, S. C. The Port Royal Raifroad, which had been toru up, was repaired under the protection of a squad of soldiers. The men previously had been afraid to work on the road.

ILLINOIS.

TORKYLLE.

Special Bispace to The Tribuna.

Yorkylle, Hi., Oct. 23.—Gen. Logan spoke this afternoon to nearly 4,000 people, and it was one of the most enthusiastic crowds ever seen. The procession was two miles long, and paraded from Bristol to Torkylle, with four brass bands and the Minute-Men of Plano and Yorkylle. Large delegations of Isdies from Newark, Millbrook, Plano, and Yorkylle, dressed in red, white, and blue rode in large wagons, and made a beautiful appearance. The Senator made just such a speech as our people wanted to hear,—on hard times, greenbacks, and finances. His arguments were unanswerable, and converted many a wavering sinner. To-night 600 torches blaze in the streets from neighboring towns, and the Republicans feel that Kendall is good for 2,000 majority. The court-room to-night is crowded, and speeches are being made by the Hon. James Goodspeed and the Hon. Oyrus Coy. Union Hall is also crowded, and the Hon. Jasper Packard, of Indiana, is making some telling points on the financial question.

making some telling points on the financial question.

INGRESOLL WILL SPEAK IN MORRIS.

Special Disputs to The Tribuna.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 28.—The largest political gathering of the fall campaign will be held here on Thursday, the 26th inst. The Hon. Robert of Ingersoil will address the people of this and surrounding Congressional Districts in the afternoon. The Hon. O. Price, B. C. Cooke, and F. Corwin will address the gathering in the evening, preceding which there will be a grand torchlight procession by the Boys in Blue and the Minute-Men from Ottawa, Joliet, Yorkville, Minooka, Seneca, Dwight, Gardner, and this vicinity. Lumbard with his Glee Club will also be on hand.

DE KALE.

be on hand.

DE KALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DEKALE, HL., Oct. 23.—The Hon. William Lathrop, Republican nominee for Congress, addressed a large meeting here this evening. This county will give but little aid to the Farnsworth-Hurlbut coalition. Both are drawing their campaign funds from the same barrel. DeKalb proposes to give her majority for William Lathrop, an honest man.

MACON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Republicans are arranging to go in great numbers to Peoria Wednesday to hear Blaine and Ingersoll. Judge Buckingham and Dr. Wallace speak at a Democratic meeting near Norristown to-night.

ABOUT TOWN. BLAINE'S RECEPTION.

Politics were never more uninteresting than they were yesterday at the various headquarters. After the glory of the Saturday night mass-meeting and Col. Ingersoll's speech, the usual mundane affairs in connection with politics were by contrast unimportant and commonplace. It was as if a meteor had shot through the space. Heating up its track and vanishing to space, lighting up its track, and, vanishing, to leave all things darker than before.

leave all things darker than before.

Preparations are making for Blaine's reception Saturday evening, and the affair will no doubt rival in importance, and in the success which is sure to attend it, the splendid ovation given Bob Ingersoll last Saturday evening. There will be another/procession, and Mr. Blaine will speak in the Exposition Building. The noise of tramping feet last Saturday evening was but slightly provided against by the use of a thin layer of sawdust, but this time the floor is to be liberally covered with a greater supply of this efficient sound-deadening material, so that people will not be subjected to one of the worst of muisances at a public meeting,—the noise made by persons passing to and fro. More than this, the galleries are not to be occupied. Last time the heavy joist under one portion of the west gallery gave way, and there was a sudden retires not to see existering of the creating o ery gave way, and there was a su

ing, not to say scattering, of the crowd in all directions. To prevent the possibility of future disaster, the galleries are to be kept clear, and more extensive accommodations provided for auditors in the body of the hall.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE met at the County Headquarters, corner of Lake and Cirals streets, resterting morning, in secret session. So far as could be ascertained, there was no further attempt to remove candidates, and the result is that the disastified are presented the alternative of seratching tickets or putting forth a ticket composed of men after their own heart.

Col. Ingersoll's meeting at Urbana has been postponed until Monday, the 30th inst. He will speak at Centralia to-day and at Mattoon on the Sist.

Buford Wilson will speak at Alton. Thursday, at Carrollton, Friday; and at Pittsfield, Saturday, of this week; at Vermout, Monday; at Macomb, Tuesday; at Rock Island, Wednesday; at Storling, Thursday; and at Galena, Friday, of next week.

E. S. Taylor, of Evanston, will talk to the people at Hyde Fark Thursday evening, and at Lena Friday evening of this week.

E. S. Taylor, of Evanston, will talk to the people at Hyde Fark Thursday evening, and at Lena Friday evening of this week.

THE DEMOCRATS
held the usual number of meetings yesterday, and ascomplished fully as little as usual. The Executive Committee of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of the State of Illinois had its customary talk about the necessity of having funds, about the proper way to disburse them, and about the work to be done in canvasing the wards. After as much talk, and of course as little action, as could be comfortably crammed into one meeting, the Ex. Com. of the etc., etc., adjourned them manner of discussing these weighty questions. Instead of berivning on the financial question, they will be normal proper of the state of the Bus and work backward. After the Lieb gets through his elements was a grand success: any Gen. Lieb is going shout he Roster making and prevented for Tiden and Reform.

H

papers at Democratic headquarters, but he found that unless he was a Reformer he must get his preliminary ticket elsewhere. The ticket had been made out in the person's name, when the affable elerk observed. with a smile.

propose to recommend Republicans in that way."

THE INDEFENDENTS.

The party of professedly great ideas but small resources still keeps up a corpse-like existence in the best parlors at the Tremont. Alex Campbell, their Congressman from the Seventh District, was in town vesterday. He is a pleasant old geutleman, with white hair, gold spectacles, and a generally benevolent aspect. He says he hasn't been doing anything in the campaign, but he thinks, and his friends say, that he will be re-elected—though it may be by a diminished majority. Very possibly it may be so diminished that the majority will all be on the other side.

Thomas Wolfe, of the Bloomington Appeal, was also in consultation with the brethren yesterday. He says Gen. Stevenson, the Independent-Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, is bound to scoop in Judge Tipton. According to him, the county will go for Steward, Hise, and Peter Cooper. He says he guesses the Republicans feel sore over his district, for they are sending up cries that Logan, or Blaine, or Oglesby, or somebody, be sent to them. Mr. Wolfe sees in a glass, darkly.

THE MUNICIPAL ENFORM CLOB

that Logan, or Blaine, or Orlesby, or somebody, be sent to them. Mr. Wolfe sees in a glass, darkly.

THE MUNICIPAL REFORM CLUB
will meet for the first time since the election last spring, this evening, in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The session will be an important one in many respects, inasmuch as the county tickets will be discussed. It is understood that the 1,500 merchants and business men belonging to the organization will indorse the Republican ticket, except so far as one or two County Commissioners and Legislative candidates are concerned. The Club will probably suggest the name of J. H. Dunham to take the place of J. W. C. Thomas is regarded as an homest man, but unable to comprehend the vast interest which his district would have in obtaining needed legislation this session. In the place of Eugene A. Sittig, on the North Side, it is proposed to run George A. Adams. Capt. McGrath, for County Commissioner, is opposed, on the ground that he is the Post-Offlee candidate, and that he has not the requisite stamina for so important a position as County Commissioner at the present time. The Club will probably suggest no other changes, except those referred to, as the members, irrespective of narty, feel that the Republican county ticket is by all odds the most respectable one. Another matter will be discussed, perhaps in secret meeting, and that is, the enforcing of a fair election. John R. Hoxie may come in under this head. The Club does not care to take a hand in other than local contests, but it is believed that a resolution will be passed indorsing Mr. William Aldrich for Congress from the First District, as Hoxie is looked upon as totally unfit and incompetent, and the candidate of the Thornton-Evans-Philips bummer element.

The Hon. George W. Julian, ex-Abolitionist, ex-Republican, etc., will talk to the Democrats of this city to-merrow evening at Farwell Hall. Extensive preparations have been made for his reception and notices of his coming scattered far and wide, so it is tikely that he will have a fair

far and wide, so it is tikely that he will have a fair house.

COL. DAVIS' HEADQUARTERS.

COL. Davis, candidate for Congress in the Second District, will open his campaign headquarters this afternoon at the corner of Halsted and Washington streets.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

To the Editor of The Tribuss.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—While in the Democratic headquarters this evening, a row occurred, which was caused by one man telling another that he had spent \$500 of the Committee's money at a certain salcon. The disturbance was quickly quieted by the excited appearance of a fat man, who said a TRIBUNE reporter was present, and, "for God's sake, don't give them a chance."

WARD MEETINGS.

Republican Club met last evening at No. 513 State street, Mr. Smith in the chair, and J. W. E. Thomas Secretary. After listening to re-ports from committees, which contained nothing of interest, the Club considered the question of canvassing the ward, and finally parceled out the streets and blocks to various volunteer members who promised to undertake a thorough list of all the voters. This business concluded, the meeting adjourned, and most of in Olivet Hall.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of colored

held last evening at Olivet Hall, Fourth avenue, between Polk and Taylor streets. R. M. Hancock called the meeting to order, and William S. Johnson was elected Chairman. In taking the chair Mr. Johnson stated that the object of the meeting was to indore the nomination of J. W. E. Thomas as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Baker was the first speaker of the evening, and was followed by Mr. Eddy, Mr. Haskell, City-Attorney Tuthill, F. C. Vierling, Mr. Jacsson, Mr. Thomas, and other gentlemen. The meeting was a great success.

Mr. A. D. Titsworth presided at a meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club at No. 238 Thirty-first street last evening.

Mr. George T. Williams, from the Special Committee to organize a Campaign Committee, reported that they had selected 100 names of gentlemen to constitute the last-named Committee. The names were read and accepted.

The Committee on Consolidation with the chier Republican Club in the Ward reported that they had solicated to call a meeting of the Campaign Committee for Wednesday evening.

Mr. D. H. Hammer said it had been extensively reported that efforts were being made to induce certain candidates on the Republican county ticket to withdraw from the contest. The men who were heading the movement were Democrats and non-politichans. He thought Mr. Mills was not to blame for being a young man, and the young mon of the city and county ought to give him a hearty support. He offered a sense of resolutions to the effect that the Club regret that. Sar Chamber meetings of a certain bounding Committee? Head occurred the feeling of the Democrats and to the Indignation, Britanian, Britanian

the fort space of the minutes. The nomines made a lugubrious speech in accepting the honor, and declared his intention of making the best run for the office that he could. The crowd hung around the saloon for some time, quading the foaming lager at Hobein's expense:

BIGHTH WARD.

Rather a thin meeting in point of attendance of the Labor League was held last night in a basement on Harrison street, near Jefferson. T. P. Mahonsy presided, and the usual clap-trap speeches were provided by John McGilray, candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth District. Capt. Connett, J. F. Scanion, candidate for Senator of the Fourth District, and Capt. McNally. The meeting was orderly.

Eleventh Ward, held a meeting last night at the corner of Twelfth and Laffin streets. Capt. A. Corcoran presided, and able addresses were made by L. L. Mills, George E. Davis, Frank Riddle, Howard Lane, and others.

A largely attended meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republicans was held last evening at Martine's Hall, the Hon. Willard Woodard in the chair.

Mr. M. E. Dickson, of the Executive Commit-

Riddle, Howard Lane, and others.

A largely attended meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republicans was held last evening at Martine's Hall, the Hon. Willard Woodard in the chair.

Mr. M. E. Dickson, of the Executive Committee, reported that he had collected \$21\$ on account of uniforms for the drum corps.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Woodard was called upon for a speech. In response, he reviewed his own political record for several years past, and urged the election of good men to \$41\$ the offices in the gift of the people.

After a few brief remarks from other speakers, the meeting adjourned.

FOUTHERINI WARS.

The Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward held a large and erthusiastic meeting last evening at No. 480 Milwankee avenue. The "Continentals" farnished minist for the occasion, and able and spirited addresses were made by J. H. Clough, Col. Davis, L. L. Mills, J. H. Boache, Mr. Howard, and others. After the speeches a resolution was adopted heartily indorsing the nominees of the Republican party, and the necessary arrangements were made for a thorough canvass of the ward. W. J. Hamilton, August Steinhaus, and H. T. Munifizen were appointed the Ward Campaign Committee, and James Malome was selected to arrangs for future meetings, provide speakers, etc.

\*\*Swansh Berushaeans\*\*

The mass meeting of Swedish Republicans at Thieleman's Theatre last evening was a genuine success, and showed that the Swedes are still faithful Republicans almost to a man. The theatre was crowded to suffocation, there being no less than from 800 to 1,000 persons packed into it. On the platform were scated Messrs. C. S. Sundell, P. L. Hawkinson, P. A. Sundellus, J. A. Enander, C. G. Holmberg, and a number of other prominent Swedes. There were also secated on the platform a number of the candidates on the Bepublican ticket. The meeting was presided over by Mr. C. J. Sundell, and Mr. H. P. Prosentz sected as Secretary. The Chairman amounced that, in order to give as large a number of speakers as possible a chance to ad

can be learned of the Colonel's other engagements.

The Colonel is expected to-day, and will stop at Capt. Schneider's house, No. 768 Michigan avenue. A committee of four will receive him and escort him to his quarters, where a sort of a quiet levee will be held.

THE CANDIDATES.

The various candidates on the Democratic ticket met yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House to consult with the Campaign Committee as to the best methods to be adopted towards securing a graceful defeat. The bounced candidates, Messrs. Evans and Day, applied for admission, but were theoatineatly fired out. The rest of the crowd talked the matter over, and finally concluded to wait awhile before taking any action, until the County Committee should patch up a truce between the gentry now applying for a chance for pap.

The Democratic County Central Committee met last night at headquarters. Perry H. Smith presided, and a petition signed by about 500 people was presented, asking that F. C. Day be restored to the ticket. If was referred to a committee, which reported in favor of placing it on file, and deprecating any change of the ticket whatever.

PARAGRAPHS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Pittsburg Gasette says that a Rebel flag was carried in a Democratic procession in that city Saturday evening, but the Democratic managere assert that they thought it was an old German battle-flag. Poor innocent souls. If they had been to the front during the Rebellion they would have known a Confederate flag.

The Burlington (Ia.) Hankeye has this: Mr. Tilden said that "the wolf is at the door of every home in the land." But when he looked out of his window to see if it was the wolf at his door, lo! it was the hounds of the law, that had been running upon the hot trail of that income affidavit, and tracked the reformer to his lair. Note to the compositor—If doesn't make any difference which yowel comes first in that word.] PARAGRAPHS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"How hard did be shake the man when he grabbed him?" asked an attorney in a Virginia Cier, Nev., Folkee Court. "Well." said the witness. "I guess I can show the Court." Rising from his seat and springing upon the astonished lawyer, the witness seized him by the collar, and with a strong, impulsive jerk, landed him on the floor and battered him over the beaches. "Won't the Court rule out the nawer!" gasped the lawyer. The question was withdrawn, the witness resumed his seat, and justice went on in the oid rut.

The Albany Journal gives this view "taken on the spot" of the soldlers' demonstration that didn't come off: "Here, on the very day of the proposed assemblage, it is aumounced that the call is revoked, and the gathering will not be held! Everything had been tried to make it a success. The arrangements had been proscented till the last moment. None of the Tilden managers had thought of discovering objections. But at the last hours, fifer they found it was going to be a finzle, after they had found they couldn't rake together any econsiderable number of soliders who support the man that declared every Union solider a treaspassor, after they found they couldn't get together any respectable body of men that would appear in the character of soldiers, they anddenly discover that it isn't proper for soldiers to hold a political meeting!"

A workman on the South Pueblo waterworks ditch on the St. Charles, Colorade, while sleeping on the floor in Grayback Ranch, on Oct. 6, fell something pinsh his left shoulder, and then run scross his face. Severe pains began to shoot from the shoulder, and he became convinced that he had been bitten by a tarmutula. Mr. Burse one said: "Gentlemen who are bitten by the tarantula of reform are often cured by the musle of the courts." This poor fellow did not run for a banjo, nor even a whistie to keep up his courage, but gasned her winds a half, and meanwhile the poisoned man was at the gates of death. Aquar tof whisky was poured down his giften while sied in the more in the many-ya

A DOMESTIC HORROR.

Correspondence Pailadetakia Times.

WEST CHESTER, Pa. Oct. 20.—Glen Lock is a small station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. Running directly through the centre of the vil-lage is a cross-road that leads from Glen Lock Station to the old White-Horse store on the Chester Valley Railroad. On this cross-road and about fifty yards below the turnpike, Ira Baker, a colored barber, rented a house several years ago, and did a small business as a compa-

Service and the state of the st

BADWAY'S REMEDIES

THE

Last May leave was a

was decided by Judy favor. An appeal was Court, where the mai decision in the prior only that Judge Moore to allow the filing of will be seen that it presses, sustaining Judge that the Town Board last apring when it dee no town election, and offices it deciared to be over and so Palilips

and, if it shall supear in was had in a case when the rity, then the appoint facts alleged show no proceeding," and the awarded. This leads us the town officers, when pointment, have in the in town officers, when lo of the Township. Statutes, 1874, page 1. "Whenever any towns in mumber of officers to wittled by law, or when town office shall fall to vacancy shall happen in ignasion, removal from it shall be lawful for the town, together with Cherk, to fill the vacance on it is hall be lawful for the tection held at the appment of town afficers them a Town Collector, taking the usual out the election held at the appment of town afficers them a Town Collector, taking the usual out the election was fans to been contast compatent to hear and anthority has this Boa evidence whether free ed, and if they should conducted to duclars to "elect the proper num taking no authority can action. No such anthastidavits filed show the candidate for each office of the court compatent in hear and adding the result of the town officers. Another construction given to fais stainte, if ment can only at when "to elect the proper action can be actered. Here the proper a election can be actered that there was a failure to elect any of the proper a election can be actered. Here the proper a election can be actered that there was a failure to elect any of the proper a elected, either legally the several offices to will has not been determ thority that they was cannot, therefore, with a dathat there was a failure of town officers, the content of the proper a elected of the legally the several offices to will be a mumber of town officers.

Diffice.

But the petition is rethant the polition does a possession and user which he is charged worth he is charged worth has been elaboraths atlantery provide of fown officers, it is or termined by constructive view of authorities in The objection does not troverey, and ne subilidely of the office as altered.

The Court here quee the office as altered.

The Court here quee the gives his boad.

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It would seem to foll prescribed by law with pointment, as was don was an acceptance and not militate against it discharged no actual taken the outh of officers who did not be dutied when the outh of officers who did not be dutied when the outh of officers when the duties when the catho of officers when the catho of officers when the duties when the catho of officers when the catho of officers when the catho of officers when the catho of the c

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advertisement Ital

RADWAY'S READY

Cure for Every Pain

Only Pain Remedy

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. RADWAY'S READY RELIE

WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congression of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Papitation of the Heart Francisco

nd comress, and a tumbler of water will. I went the commerce will be will use a cure Cramps. Pains. Soor Steam earthurn, Sick Headache, Diarrine, Dysentery, coind in the Bowels, and all internal pain.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is memedial agent in the world that will cure fever and all other materious, billious, certlet, ty rellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Paulck's Radway's Read Relies, Fifty cents per Sold by Druggists. LOT 200 JOHE BURN NICHALL

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tastefess, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, eleanse, and strengthen. Rai-way's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Royels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervon Disorder, Royels, Royels, Right, Perfectly and Property of the Property of the

S REMEDIES.

Twenty Minutes

NE HOUR

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RELIEF

Every Pain.

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NTY MINUTES.

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RHADY RELIEF

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Relief to the part or

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r cents. There is not a not will cure fever and olifeus, scarlet, typhoid, aided by Radway's Pillol so Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

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Idneys. Bladder, Nervous Dis-sipation, Costiveness, Indigra-sness, Biffous Fever, Indiauma-es, and all Derangements of the ranted to effect a positive ours. India and a property, indicated to wing symptoms resulting from tive forgans: I Plies, Fullineis of the Blood in he Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, ness of weight in sile Stomach, in er Finterings fir the Pit of the f the Heast, Cheffing or Suf-ter in a Lying Fosture, Dinness as before the Sight, Fever and Defalency of Perspiration, Yel-at Ryes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Jambes of Heat, Burning in the

WAY'S PILLS will free the sys-

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growth cured by

Y'S REMEDIES.

inn Tumor in the Ovaries is for Ten Years.

7. 1873.—Dr. Radway: Tha i make this statement:
Tumor in the ovaries and bowed the best physicians of this it. It was growing at such rathaue lived much longer. A me to try Radway: Remedies, a them, but finally, arter much m.

in them, but many, and the source of the Resolvent, two boxes of the soft the Relief. I used these seaft. I determined to person bottles of the Resolvent, two loxes of the Pilis. Before they have been pounds.

may be as much of a blessing to me. MRS. B. C. BIBBINS.

kes the above certificate. Is the cested no end medicine in inest above stated were bought on of what was sent to har by a statement is correct without a correct with a correct without a correct without a co

BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND, E. B. POND,

ADWAY'S

phtheria, Catarrh, eadache, Toothache.

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Full Text of the Decision in the North State Street Case.

Victory for the City in Regard to the Dearborn Street Assessment,

salements and New Suits in the Chicago Courts-Bankruptey Eminers.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

A DECISION IN PAVOR OF MIKE EVANS.

Last May leave was asked to file an information in the Criminal Court, calling upon Bernard
Callaghan to show by what authority he
dained to hold the office of Collector of South
Chicago. Judge Moore refused to allow the fil-Chicago. Judge Moore refused to allow the fliing of the information on the ground that there
sould be no user of the office till Callaghan's
bond was filed, and consequently he could not
be said to be usurping the office. From this
decision an appeal was taken to the Supreme
Court, and the judgment given below was ren-

dered:
Subsequent to Judge Moore's decision an information was filed against Mike Evans, calling on him to show by what authority he claimed to be Collector. It was a friendly suit, and was decided by Judge McAllister in Evans' favor. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the matter now is. While the decision in the prior case technically decides only that Judge Moore was wrong in refusing to allow the filing of the information, yet it rill be seen that it practically settles the other only that Judge Moore was wrong in relusing to allow the filing of the information, yet it will be seen that it practically settles the other rase, sustaining Judge McAllister, and holding that the Town Board transcended its powers last spring when it declared that there had been no town election, and chose persons to fill the offices it declared to be wacant. The assessment tower and so Phillips Is not benefited by this. is over, and so Phillips is not benefited by this, but Evans and Gleeson remain to enjoy their rictory.

The opinion was delivered by Judge Scott, and is as follows:

The opinion was delivered by Judge Scott, and is as follows:
Under our staints it has been uniformly held that the granting of leave to file an information in the enture of a guo warranto is in the sound discretion of the Court to which the application is made. As was said in The People vs. Waite, 70 lbt., 25, heave is not given as a matter of course, but a Court ought not arbitrarily to refuse leave, but should esercise a sound discretion according to law.

Assuming that defendant had accepted the office of Town Collector, and had entered upon the discharge of its duties, an important question arises, whether the potition shows in the language of the statute that there is "probable ground" for allowing the information to be filed, and for awarding the writ. Unless it shall appear that there was "probable ground for the proceeding" the Court below ruled correctly in danying leave to file the information. Although the merits of this controversy cannot be determined on this preliminary motion, some discussion of the question cannot be avoided.

The allegation is distinct and positive that the samual election for town officers for the Town of South Chicago was held, on the day fixed by law

motion, some circustry.

The silegation is distinct and positive that the annual election for town officers for the Town of South Chicago was held on the day fixed by law for holding such election. According to the cannual made of the votes cast at that election, the for holding such election. According to the can-rass made of the votes cast at that election, the relator received a plurality of votes over all other candidates for the office of Collector. On the authority of The People ex rel. Cusmings vs. Head, 25th Illinois, 327, the decision of the canvassers afforded primar factic evidence that the relator had been legally elected, and, unless his title to the office was contested in some mode. can exister afforded prima facts evidence that the relator had been legally elected, and, unless his title to the office was contested in some mode known to the law, he would be entitled to hold such office for the period for which he was elected. It is not contested the election was holden, and that legal voters voted a the election for candidates of their choice for the several town offices. Affidities of their choice for the several town offices, Affidities are proposition; they land to prove that there may have been gross fraud on the part of the election officers, and that some legal votes may have been abstracted from the ballot-baxes, and fraudulent ones deposited. All this may be conceded, and yet it does not disprove that the relator was not elected by the legal votes can at the election. This question has not been determined, so far as we can know from this record, by any tribunal competent to bear and determine contested elections, and bases we cannot know how the truth is. But the election does not turn upon the question whether relator was regularly elected. His title to the office souly incidentally involved in this littingtion. It is defendant who is called upon to show by what warrant he claims to hold and execute the duties of the office which he is charged with having assurped.

The information discloses that he derives his

nsurped.

The information discloses that he derives his sufficity from the Town Board of Appointment.

The information discloses that he derives his suthority from the Towa Board of Appointment, and if it shall appear that the action of the Board was had in a case where the law conferred to authority, then the appointment was void, and the facts alleged show no "probable ground for the proceeding," and the writ ought to have been awarded. This leads us to inquire what authority the town officers, when acting as a Board of Appointment, have in the matter of filling vacancies in town officers.

That authority is found in the first section of Art. 10 of the Township-Organization act, Revised Statutes, 1874, page 1,079, which provides that:

"Whenever any town shall fall to elect the proper number of officers to which such town may be entitled by law, or when any person elected to any town office shall fail to qualify, or whenever any vacancy shall happen in any town from death, resignation, removal from the town, or other cause, it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of the town, together with the Supervisor and Town Clerk, to fill the vacancy by appointment." Obviously, the contingency on which the Board of Appointment could act had not happened. At the election held at the sppointed time a full complement of town officers were elected, and among them a Town Collector, whe accepted the office by taking the usual oath of office; and whether the election was fairly conducted or not has not been contested before any tribumal competent to hear and decide such causes. What anthority has this Board of Appointment to hear evidence whether the election was fairly conducted, and if they should find it had been a failure to "elect the proper number of town officers." Certainly se authority can be found in the law for such action. No such authority is given them. The affidivits filed show that there was more than one candidate for each office to be filed, and whoever received a majority of the legal votes cast could contest his right to the affice in case the canvasser did not award him a vertificate of election be

of aw and fact are involved that can only be settled by a tribunal having and exercising judicial powers.

Another construction might with great justice be given to this statute, that the Board of Appointment can only act when there has been a failure "to elect the proper number of town officers to which the town is entitled by law." If there was a failure to elect any officers, at the requier election for town officers, it seems the statute contemplates the old officers shall hold over until an election can be ordered and their successors elected. Here the proper number of town officers were elected, either legally or illegally, and accepted the several offices to which they had been elected. It has not been determined by any competent authority that they were not legally elected. It cannot, therefore, with any degree of accuracy, be said that there was a failure "to elect the proper number of town officers," and hence the contingency had not arisen in which the Board of Appointment could exercise the appointing power. The affidavits filed in opposition to the motion do not disprove that defendant obtained whatever title he may have te the office of Collector from the Board of Appointment in the number and under the circumstances set forth in the petition, and we are all of opinion that the petition, and we are all of opinion that the petition shows "probable ground for the proceeding," and to warrant the Court in granting leave to file the information if defendant was in possession of the office.

But the petition is resisted solely on the ground

warrant the Court in granting leave to file the information if defendant was in possession of the office.

But the petition is resisted solely on the ground that the petition soes not show the essential fact of possession and user of the office by defendant, which he is charged with having usurped. This point has been elaborately argued; but, in view of the statutory provisions in relation to the tenure of town officers, it is one that can be readily determined by construction without any extended review of authorities bearing upon the question. The objection does not go to the merits of the controvers, and no subtle reasoning ought to be indulged to defeat the demand of the people to know by what warrant defendant sets up any claim to the office as alleged.

The Court here quotes the statutes is regard to the taking the eath of office and filing the bond, showing that he is required to take two oaths, one within ten days after he selection, the other when he gives his bond.

The term of the Collector's office manifestly begins when he takes the first oath, within ten days after his election. He is then Collector for the turnent year. When he is notified of the amount of taxes to be by him redicated, he gives his bond and takes and anberiles the oath prescribed. This latter oath cannot be taken until the bond is given. If he fails to take the first oath within the time prescribed, the Board of Appointment could undoubtedly fill the vacancy. This construction gives force to all the provisions of the statute on the subject. The conclusion is irresistable that the Collector's term commences when he takes the first oath.

It would seem to follow that the taking the eath prescribed by law within ten days after his appointment, as was done by defendant in this case, was an acceptance and user of the office. He had taken the oath of office, and that oblice. He had taken the oath of office, and that oblice. He had taken the oath of office, and that oblice. He had taken the oath of office, and that oblice. He had taken

Rise, 177, support this view. In the case at bardefendant had obligated himself by the solematies of an earth to perform the duties of the office
he as slieged to have assurped, and, when the sulewas laid upon him, he ought in all conscience to
have disclaimed if he did not wish to be regarded
as in possession of the office by defendant is
sufficiently shown by the petition to warrant the
Court in permitting the information to be filed.
The lengment will be reversed and the case remanded.

NORTH STATE STREET. A DECISION IN PAYOR OF THE CITY.

The following is the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The City

of the Supreme Court in the case of The City of Chicago vs. Joseph Barbian, being an appeal from the Superior Court of Cook County. The opinion was delivered by Judge Scholffield:

This appeal is prosecuted to reverse a judgment of the Court below overruling the respondent's demurrer to the petition of the relator.

The mandamus asked for is to compel the levy and collection of a tax for the judgment of a sum ascertained and reported by a jury, and adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be compensation for damages to be austained by the relator to certain property, by reason of the widening of North State streat in the City of Chicago.

After the return of the verdict of the jury ascertaining and reporting the amount of damages to be sustained to the relator's property by the contemplated improvement, the respondent, by its at-

After the return of the verdict of the jury ascertaining and reporting the amount of damages to be austained to the relator's property by the contemplated improvement, the respondent, by its attorney, entered its motion for a new trial. Without this motion having been disposed of by the Court, the record shows as follows:

On this, the 3d day of December, A. D. 1873, being one of the days of the December A. D. 1873, being one of the days of the December A. D. 1873, term of the Court, comes John A. Huck, one of the defendants herein, as owner, by Harnum & Nissen, his attorneys, and in open court epters a remitting of the sum of 37,000 from the amount of \$3,000 from the amount of the same of the

ments and property, in respect to which such compensation shall have been so paid or deposited as aforesaid.

Afterwards, and on the let day of June, 1874,
the respondent, by an ordinance then adopted, repealed the ordinance under which the proceedings
for condemnation were had, and discontinued all
further proceedings for making the improvements
thereby contemplated.

It is not pretended that any portion of the relator's property has been actually taken or damaged
by the respondent for the contemplated improvement, but the contrary is conceded to be the fact.
The only question we find it necessary to examine
is. Did the relator have a vested right in the order
or judgment of the Court before recized which was
not defeated by the respondent discontinuing the
contemplated improvement, and falling to take or
damage the relator's property as contemplated by
the proceedings for condemnation? Under the
present Constitution the relator was entitled to
have compensation made to him before his propcrity could be taken or damaged (People ex rel.
vs. McRoberta, till., 38), and therefore no jund;
ment or order of Court of binding force
could be entered in advance of the taking or
damaging of property and the making of compensation therefor, conferring upon the applicant for
condemnation a present right in the property; all
that could be done being to enter a judgment or
order vesting the right to take or damage the property as desired upon the performance of the condition precedent of making the compensation asceatained by the verdict of a jury.

The statute ander which this condemnation proceeding was instituted and carried on (Art. 1X. of
Chap. 24 of Revised Statutes of .1874, page 232)
pursues this requirement of the Constitution, and
provides by Sec. 14:

Any final judgment or judgments rendered by said
court upon any final processor.

provides by Sec. 14:

Any final judgment or judgments rendered by said court upon any inding or indings of any jury or juries shall be a lawful and sufficient condemnation of the land or property to be taken upon the payment of the amount of such finding as hereinafter provided.

And by Sec. 15:

The Court, upon proof that said just compensation so found by the jury has been naid to the person entitled thereto, or has been deposited as directed by the Court,
aball enter an order that the city or village shall have the right at any time thereafter to take pussession of or damage the property in respect to which such compensation shall have been so paid or deposited as aforesaid.

This manufacture is the property of the position of the

when such compensation shall have been so paid or deposited as aforesaid.

This would seem to clearly indicate—First, that
the judgment to be rendered on the verdict of the
jury is conditional, and is to be a sufficient judgment of condemnation only when payment shall be
made of the amount of the finding; and, secondly,
that no right either to take or damage the
property shall vest in the applicant for condemnation until such payment shall have
been made. Until then the owner is entitled to the absolute control and use of als
property, and he cannot be deprived thereof until
the compensation shall be made preseribed by Sec.
15, on proof being made of payment, etc., as therein provided.

The compensation to be made is for "property

in provided.

The compensation to be made is for "properly taken or damaged, and no properly shall be taken or damaged until compensation shall be made."
The right of the parties are correlative and have a reciprocal relation,—the existence of the one de-

wested right in the property, the owner has a vested right in the property, the owner has a vested right in the compensation; but since no wested owner's consoul, until compensation shall be paid it must follow there can be no vested right in the compensation antil after the amount is paid. Of course, if by the owner's consent, either express or implied, the property is taken or damaged before compensation is made, the owner has a vested right in the compensation. But assuming from under the statute, unaffected by the contract or torts of the party seeking condemnstion, the property owner's right under his judgment is to have his compensation before his property is taken or damaged there is no batis whereon to rest his claim for compensation.

In answer to the suggestion of will that might result from having sints a lodgment superior to the suggestion of will that might result from having sints a lodgment superior to such that a such result need follow, unless the condition should be compiled with within a reasonable time by the payment of the damages and the taking possession of the property condemned; the proceedings would be regarded as chandoned, and a control of cquity. If need be, would stay any attempt to proceed under them. Dure Jug compensation of cquity. If need be, would stay any attempt to proceed under them. Dure Jug compensation of cquity in the characteristic proceedings would be regarded as chandoned, and a control of cquity. If need be, would stay any attempt to proceed under them. Dure Jug compensation that the amount found as damages is absolutely due the property-owner without reference to the subgrant of conductions of the property processed and the control of the property with the property due to the property processed and the control of the property of the property processed and the state of damage is based to the property of the p

DEARBORN STREET.

DEARBORN STREET.
DECISION IN THE EXTENSION CASE.
Friday the Supreme Court of the State affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of this county concerning the assessment for benefits made for the purpose of opening Dearborn street from Jackson street to Fourteenth street, at which latter street South Dearborn (formerly Burnside street) begins.

This decision is one of the greatest importance to the whole city. The trial condemning the property taken or damaged by the improvement was had over three years ago, and resulted in a judgment in favor of the property-owners,

the property taken or damaged by the improvement was had over three years ago, and resulted in a judgment in favor of the property-owners, aggregating \$1,122,011.33. An assessment on property benefited by the improvement was subsequently made by Commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Superior Court, and a jury trial was had on the application for the confirmation of the assessment, resulting in a judgment fixing upon the city the sum of \$44,137.54 as its proportionate share of the cost of the improvement, and assessing upon the property specially benefited the remaining part of the damages. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court by the owners of property against which a little less than one-half of the assessment had been charged. To be exact, the amount represented in the appeal was \$305, 339.98. A warrant for \$616,671.85 was issued against property not represented in the appeal. The city had, technically speaking, taken possession of some of the property to be occupied for the street, in so far as refusing to property-owners the priyilege of building on the proposed street, and in requiring new buildings to be eracted, if built, on the new street line, can be construed into an act of possession. Herein lay the danger to the city, even under the rules laid down in the North State street case, just decided, of being liable for the enormous amount of \$1,100,000 damages awarded for the improvement, and this decision affirming the ascessment of benefits upon the property specially benefited, where the burden of the improvement rightfully belongs, should be hailed as a relief from a tremendous impending erd.

The contestants, in assking to escape their share of the special benefits, used all the arts known to the legal profession, and the highest credit is due to Mr. Francis Adams, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who had the case in charge on behalf of the city, not alone for his carritions in this case, but as well in the North State street case, where the city was in great perfl to th

CHICAGO.

EANERUPICY CASES.

A petition was filed vesterday against Payson
E. Mayhew, a brass monufacturer at 81 and 88 Canal street, by the following creditors: James Canal street, by the following creditors: James M. Ryan, on a claim for \$550.95; William A. Elmindorf, on a claim for \$218; Walter G. Addison, for \$83.38; and John Phillips & Brother, \$100. They charge Mayhew with making a transfer of his property, Oct. 9, to Josephine Hudson by way of chattel mortgage for \$2,000 to secure her and some other creditors with intent to give them a professione. A rule to intent to give them a preference. A rule to show cause Oct. 28 was issued.

JUDGE FARWELL OCHECA DESIGNATION

JUDGE WHLIAMS—Set case No. 788, Leon ye.

Leon.

SUDGMENTS.

CINCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—George Standard et al. we. Sammel Magyar, \$140, 4a.—Frederick Retz ye. Robert Perrine and Robert S. Perrine. \$243, 47.

J. Chambers vs. R. T. Fair, \$20.—Stein & Hirsh vs. Raben Cleveland, \$145, 75.—D. S. Warren ye. Jacob Cohn, \$177, 62.—W. Cranston ye. Stella Coatsworth, \$259, 12.—W. Graper ye. M. Korner, \$33.

JUDGE BOOTH—H. A. Bromley vs. Jerome Bescher; verduct, \$11, 200, and motion for new trial.

Shocking Scene at a Grave.

The Scranton (Pa.) Reupblican says: "A shocking scene occurred at a funeral which took place in one of the suburbe of this city a few days ago. There was a large attendance, and the immediate relatives of the deceased were so overcome by sorrow that the burial was left to the care of some friends who volunteered their services in paying the last end tribute to the dead. Numbers gathered around the grave to

charge were so intoxicated that it was clumsify done. Before the first special of earth was thrown on the collin one of the party fell into the grave and could not extricate himself. A companion, no better off than he, attempted to reacue him, but he also fell into the grave, and there both struggled in vain until some of the sober attendants, who were abocked and justly indignant at the occurrence, lifted the drunken pair out, and, pushing them aside, kept them away."

DR. BEEBE TO DR. HALE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Curcago, Oct. 23.—I have had my attention fied to a letter in THE TRIBUNE, signed by

called to a letter in THE TRIBUNE, signed by Dr. Hale, in which he uses a great many high-sounding adjectives and epithets, accusing me of having pursued him in a spirit of persecution to gratify personal feeling and hatred.

I wish to say that I have never in my life passed an unkind word with Dr. Hale, nor have I ever had an unkind thought or feeling toward him save as he stands convicted of, or connected with, the highest crime known to medical men. I freely admit that I have the most investrats hatred of an abortionist, as such, and no consideration of personal interest would lead me to conceal that crime or clock the criminal guilty of its commission. conceal that crime or cloak the criminal guilty of its commission.

If Dr. Hale thinks I have uttered words or made charges concerning him which are not true, I carnostly invite him to prosecute me for libel, and I will undertake to prove not only all that I have heretofore uttered, but will unfold a tale whereat the cars of every lover of the human race shall tingle.

G. D. Bress.

ANN ARBOR'S LEFT-HANDED TRANSMUTA-

ANN ARBOR'S LEFT-HANDED TRANSMUTATION.

Special Dispose to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 23.—The laboratory defaleation of the University of Michigan has assumed a new phase. R. A. Beal, a prominent man of this city, has from first taken sides with Prof. Rose, the alleged defaulter. He claims to be able to prove the guilt of Dr. Douglas in the disappearance of the laboratory funds. The cases growing out of this matter were to be tried at the coming term of the Circuit Court, but somebody is dilatory about bringing them to an issue. Now Beal has proposed to Douglas that the question of the guilt or innocence of Douglas or Rose be referred to five prominent men in the State, at the head being Gov. Bagley, for investigation, their decision to be final, the guilty party to pay \$50,000. Bouglas has accepted the proposition. Efforts are being made by Beal to refer the matter at once. Each claims that the other is insincere, and will not stand up to the programme, but will crawl out some way.

PRINTERS' STRIKE.

New York, Oct. 23.—Two weeks ago the Times submitted to its type-setters a proposition that they should quit the Union; that it should pay them the present rate until Dec. 1, and for the ensuing year 45 cents a thousand, and that afterward it should pay them 5 cents more than the market price. The Union yesterday ordered a strike, and a few of the men left the office. Their places were promptly filled.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Park Commissioners held a meeting to-day to decide as to whether the Main Building should be permitted to remain permanently in its position. After discussion, a resolution was adopted anthorizing associations of citizens to take possession of the Main Building and employ it for the purpose of a permanent exhibition. Much satisfaction is felt at the final decision to retain the building on the grounds.

### Story Charge Mayber with making a receivable of property. Oct. 10. Josephino to secure her and some other creditors with the said to give them a preference. A rule to show sums che. 28 was issued.

\*\*Amesa & Anderson and Correlitor V. Anderson and Correlator V A Father's Frantic Efforts to Save His Child

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY,
S graduate of Caledonia Grammar School (Canada),
is a private family, where she may teach she children,
and size give them instructions on the plane, and, it
necessary, will help at light work. Address L. 40,
Tribune office.

Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TO GIVE PRIVATE LESSONS
TO English and Latin to two boys. Call or address
Room 203 Grand Pacific Hotel.

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED—TO SELL A GOOD RELIABLE
A studie, Stic So a day made easy. Call at Room
282 Commercial Hotel, between 6 and 10 s. m.
A GENTS AND MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. WE
have several fast sulling novelites. Send for terms
and be convinced. W. W. BISHOP, 129 West Madi-

CITY BEAL ESTATE. BE SALE-BY T. B. BOYD-BOOM 14, 146 MAD

gain.

\$75 per foot-Let Sixib. east front, on Frairie av north of Thirty-fifth-st. Terms casy.

\$1,200-Good cottage and lot Sixib. on Sampson-st between Paskina and Wood. East terms.

I want to cell good 10-room trams dwelling, barn, a lot 27,118, cast front, on Frairie-ar, hetween Tweed sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts. Clear and terms casy

Western av.

FOR SALE-VERY LOW, HOUSE AND LOT one
Van Burga et., sorner Orden av. Only \$500 cash,
balance time. J. TYLEE, Boom 8. 91 Washington at.

FOR SALE-100 FOOT LOT, FINE CORNER ON
Orden av.; also, fote on Milwaukee av., \$1.000,
2250 cash; also, a house and barn and two lots near the
avenue for \$400, cost \$1,000. Call for bargains, LABKIN & CO., \$00 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OB SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 inlies from Tone block from denot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from chicage; 615 down and 55 monthly cheapers property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LASAIL-81, Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIX LOTS AT HINSDALE at \$2.50 per foot cash. Address L 38, Tribune, POR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON EAST TERMS IT at Summerdale, adjoining flavenswood; size houses to rent, very jour; 7c fore; lake water. A HENNETT, agent, corner Montoe and Market-sts.

WANTED-RESIDENCE BETWEEN ADAMS AN!
Lake-sts., and seat of Western-av., worth from WANTED-TO EXCHANGE NEW DESTRABLE bouse, with lot, well rented, incumbrance \$2,500, or bouse and lot, value \$7,000 to \$6,000, and usums. W. H. HILL, 175 and 177 East Madisco-et.

TO BENT-HOUSES. TO HENT-BLEGANT BRICK HOUSES, \$25 PER month. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CD., 98 Wash-Ington-st.

PO EENT-HOUSES 775 NORTH CLARK-ST. AND
72-North Wells-st.; houses have all modern improvessies with rent low to the right party. Inquire of C. W. PAEDRIDGE, fix and 118 State-st.

PO RENT-S15 PER MONTH; NEW 3-STORY brick house. Harvard-st. and Campedell-av. 1832 per month; new 3-story brick house. Marvard-st. and Campedell-av. 1832 per month; new 3-story brick house. Marvard-st. and Campedell-av. 1832 per month; new 3-story brick house. TO RENT-HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, or will rent the house turnished. 83 Third-av.

TO RENT-ROS. 27 AND SI TWENTY FIFTH-ST.;
will make reat very low to good parties; houses in
perfect order. U. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of perfect order. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, IS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TO BENT-TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT TO DOUBLE, on Oak-st., cast of Wells, with all modern improvements; excellent location, and rent low, Apply to JOHN MCKWEN, 243 NORTH Wells-st. Apply to JOHN MCRWEN, 243 NOTH Wells St.

To RENT - FURNISHED DWILLING, 673 Wabash-av., to semail family for six months. Apply to CHAS. E. FARGO, southwest corner Madison
and Market-sis.

TO RENT - FURNISHED HOUSE NORTH OF
Foursecond-st., on Michiganav. H. G. YOUNG.

Poursecute st., on Michigansay. H. G. YOUNG, Bryan Block.

TO RENT-WEBSTER-AV., ONE BLOCK FROM Clark-st., a new 14-room house; furnace and all conveniences; rent. 865. One block from Lincoln Park main entrance, an 11-room octayon front, very nice, \$50. Also, a nice 6-room flat. \$30. CHAS. N. HALE, 135 Bandolph-st. SO. Also, a nice 6-room flat, 420. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO HENT-MEAH LINCOLN PARK AND AVENUE, a 2-story and basement brick. 5 nooms, bisinly turnished, low rent, to small family. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE see FULTON-ST., 2 STORIES and brick basement, 10 rooms, &c. Choice neighborhood, inputre at 647, or of v. d. IEEE, water-odies.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE TO A PARTY who will board owner, but brefer to sell furniture; brick house, nearly new, 10 rooms; spleaded location, Apply at 715 West Washington at.

TO RENT-AT HALF-PRICE-TWO-STORY AND basement bricks, 16 rooms each; modern improvement. Its and 217 North State st. Inquire of ELBRIDGE & HANKOY, Room 23, 25 Descrete-st.

TO BENT-HOUSE AT AUSTIN, ILL., 11 CON T venisur rooms, double partor, good well, large cla tern. Fostendon how, J. Have E. S. BALLETT.

TO RENT-11 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR 1 OR TO RENT - A PLOOR OF SIX ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; modern improvements; rest low to good tenant. By WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. TO RENT-FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURNISH-led and unfurnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st. TO RENT—A LABOR. HANDSOME FRONT ROOM
To a first floor. SS South May-at., between Madison
and Washington.
TO RENT—PLEASANT AND COMPOSTABLY
furnished rooms is a desirable location. 257 West
Madison: St.; for gentlemen only.
TO RENT—ess WABASH—AV., 5 ROOMS ON SECond floor, with some furniture, suitable for lodgings
or light housekeeping.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-BY J. M. MARSHALL. BEAL ESTATE and Renting Broker, at 97 Clark-a.—Stores and offices centrally located, with vault, singular-rooms and dwellings; size double and single stores for wholes use, No. 32 and 48 Mixingan art.; lust contracted; to be built with water elevator power; max tooris C. B. & Q. R. E. offices.

TO BENT-STORES 300 AND 202 JACKSON-ST., with or without seam power; rent low. C. H. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED-TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A HOUSE ON THE NORTH Side, in a good locality; house must be first-class and roomy. Address H 14, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A good furnished room within 6 minutes wait of clark-st. bridge. Address, stating terms. L 18, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDE, WATCHES, A bonds, or other good security or collaterals: also money losned op furnisure. 151 Eandolph-st., Rooms 3.

A bvances Made on Diamonde, Watches, A bonds, etc., st. Launders private office, 120 Eandolph-st., Dear Clark, Hoome 5 and 6. Emabulabed 1854.

T. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE properly insulate directions.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,500 TO \$4,000 at 7 per cent; mass be first-class.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$1,500 TO \$4,000 at 7 per cent; mass be first-class.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT ON PARMS in Hinois. Money on nand no delay, if perfect utile and good security, E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT INTEREST ON MER dehandise, furniture, or buggies stored with us in the proof warehouse, 160 W. Monroe; sanal rates for storage MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES OF IN
JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 Lassile-st.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICA
go and vicinity at current rates. Funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 155 Lassile-st.

TO LOAN—AT 8, 8, AND 10 PER CENT, MONEY TO Cook County real estate. JOHN C. LONG, 72 East Washington-st.

T. AND 8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN. SUMS of \$4,000 and upwards on improved city property. TO Property in some of \$4,000 and in proposed in the center of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in some of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved city property in the colours of \$6,000 and upwards on improved colours or summinous to w 16W. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.

\$500 \$700, \$1,000, OR \$1,500 TO LOAN ON Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.

\$5.000 \$2,500, OR SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN NER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of piano.

VACANCY FOR A FEW BOARDERS IN A REfined and comfortable home: table and surroundings first-class; residence on Twenty-second-st., Bear
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NEVADA HOTEL. 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.,
New Address of the Communication of Monros-st.—Within 8 minutes walk of Moody and Sankey's Tabernsoie. Bates sourced to \$1.50 per day; \$6 to \$9 per week.

C.T. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL—AN ELEGANT Suite of rooms, with board, and two or three single rooms; are spiendidly furnished.

Miscellamecus.

DHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND LODGING Rear the steam and street cars; dinner at 6; at Mrs. J. HAMILTON THOMAS, 1544 Chestnut-st.

BOARD WANTED. .

POR SALE—A 5-FOOT SILVER-PLATED SHOW
gas, and one Singer sewing machine, for \$15 cach,

1242 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED-TIN BOOFERS AT LANSING, MICE Fare to and from Chicago paid to good and anti-factory men; wases \$2 per day. Laquine for A BLACKWELL, Michigan State Chottol. on West Monroe-St., between Leavist and Mark new building, sarty.

ANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN COOK, What is increasely up in his business, and undermane the fine of the product of a bottle or restaur-combined; none often need cabuse. Address with vences, D 16, Tribune office.

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TED-100 RAHEDAD LABORERS, STATOR All Winter: 25 coal misers; 25 chap in lands, at J. E. Sperseuk & CO. 7, 25 chap in lands, at J. E. Sperseuk & CO. 7, 25 chap in lands, at J. E. Sperseuk & CO. 7, 25 chap in lands, at J. E. Sperseuk & CO. 7, 25 chap in lands, at J. E. Sperseuk & CO. 7, 25 chap in lands in WANTED-10 MEN FOR PINERIES; GO TO-DAY

Wanted-in High work. E. A. ANGELL, 2 Marks

and Lake-in Hight work. E. A. ANGELL, 2 Marks

and Lake-in Hight work. WANTED-25 MET FOR GRAVEL TRAIN, 20 TH makers, free fare; 20 coal-miners, 5 farm-hands A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Ciark-18. WANTED-COLORED VAITERS AND BELL boys; must be first-class. Call BAKER's North

WANTED-A BOOT AND SHOP SALPRMAN TO sell goods to the States of Missouri, Kansis, and lows: must be acquainted with the trade de these states; none but first-class, reliable men seed apply. Address or apply to J. W. BRIGHAM & QU., Botton. WANTED-TWENTY-FIVE COAL-MINERS we into the country. Inquire at 33s LaSalie-st.

WANTED—MEN TO RELL IS NEW ARTICLES
the best out; greatest inducements offered. C
M., 45 and 57 Jackson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT
new work, in parts, finely flustrated, responsible
carrametry and general agents. J. B. FORD & CO.
New York.

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WANTED-A CITY CANVASSER FOR STAPLA goods to sell on commission who case turnish 22 or good scenarity for samples. Address HARDWARE, Tribune office. Annonymous letters will not be answered.

ences, and state amount of salary expected. Address 1100, Tribune office.

WANTED-MEN-WE WANT TO GIVE 3,000 TRIto engage permanently in the best-paying business in
the United States. We guarants five near 40 to engage
during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED-8500 A MONTH IS A CERTAINTY TO
ony one selling our letter-books. No press, branch
or vater used. Sample copy worth 53, seas free. Send
stamp for circulars. EXCELSION MANUFACTURING
CO., 17 Tribune Building.

WANTED-FOUR YOUNG MEN AND THRRE
ladies to study for the stage to travel Nov. 10.
Apply to CHAPIN & CO., 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED-BOY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN
bastry business and a smart, experienced waiter,
also young lady of good appearance and good references
as online and clerk in bakery and confectionery. Apply to-day at 217 West Madison-81.

WANTED-810 PER DAY-MEN TO CANVASS

WANTED-510 FER DAY-MEN TO CANVASS by mail 25 cents: 400 per cent provide continuous Samoles by mail 25 cents: 400 per cent profit. Send dard for diversities. 75 Middison St., Room 54, Chicago. Take dievator.

WANTED-BOY TO RUN ERRANDS. MUSS.

come well recommended. J. JACOBSON.
manufacturer of shirts and ladies inderwear, 358 and
350 Walbah-av.

WANTED-A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST
and work in a photograph gallery. Good chance
for a mittable person. Apply at Art Gallery, 28 Wes
Bandolph-st.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-A PHOTESTANT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework at 400 West Jackson-st.

WANTED-SMART GIRL TO WAIT ON TABLES
German preferred. DOMESTIC BAKERY, 12
and 123 East Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD COOK IN SMALL FAMILY. WANTED A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO SECOND
Work and help with care of children. Must bring
reformous from isst place. Call at 863 Indians.av. WANTED-A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK AND second girl in a private family. Apply at 421 West

WANTED-A GOOD GIEL FOR GENERAL housework, German preferred, Inquire at 212 gast Madison-st., serond floor, between 2 and 11 s. m. Wgfrit to do general housework in a family of two. Apply at 1628 Indiass-sv.

WANTED-A GOOD GEMAN OF NORWEGIAV WANTED-A GIEL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. 211 West Washington-st. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 211 West Washington-st.
WANTED—A GOOD STEONING GIRL AS COOK.
Washer, and froner. Good references required.
Apply at 182 Twenty-fourth-st.
WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A
GRIST 1915 Fullon-st.
WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK IN PRIvate family and assist in taking eare of children.
Call at 1915 Fullon-st.
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Sea Washington-st.
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Sea Washington-st.
WANTED—THREE SEWING-GIRLS.
WANTED—A GOOD COOK. WASHER. AND
froner; must be well recommended. 1235 frairs.
WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT
girl capable of assisting in family sewing and care
of children can find a permanent situation by applying
at 115 South Robey st.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC LADY TO
take the place of a former agent to travel and
stablish agents for the best mathod for cutting inside
and children's patters now in use; \$100 per month has
been cleared by our former agent. For further particulars inquire of Agent, 507 Michigan-av. JANE
HUSICAL.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS—STABILING Disprovements. The admiration of everybody. Warranted durable as a square piano, stand in tune as long. REED'S Temple of Music, SY Van Buren-S.

CHICKERING PIANOS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Overclest toned, most dispusable; sold on mostify or quarterly payments at REED'S Temple of Music.

PSTY ORGANS, IN. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL Cases, unsurpassed for sympathetic, pura, sad rich tone, at 211 State-st. STORY & CAMP.

POR SALE—A VERY FINE PIANO, AT GREAT bargain; part on time if desired. Apply at Marble Store, SY Walbash av.

HAINES BROS. PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full clear tone, may action. Free low; tevens of payment case. REED'S Temple of Music. SY Van Buren-St.

PED & SONS ORGANS. SWEETEST QUALITY of tone. Noveet sayle of case. Bold on mosthly or quarterly payments. REED'S Temple of Music. Of Van Buren-St.

WEBER PIANOS, AHRAD OF ALL COMPETITION at the Contential Call and see them at 211 State-St. STORY & CAMP.

OTO RENT—NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANOS; LOWEST TEMPLE OF MUSIC. STORY & CAMP.

OTO STORY OF COTAVE DOUBLE REED ORGANS. OF STORY & CAMP.

OTO STORY OF THE ROSE WOOD PIANO. USED ONLY OF STORY AND STORY OF THE PIANOS. WARRANT, Temple of Music. SY VAN Bursn-St.

QUESTNESS CHANCES.

PRACTICAL MAN WITH \$2,000 OB MOME ean secure an interest in a profitable manufacturing business. If preferred the innowy will be estimationly secured and treated as a loan, and salary paid to a competent man. Address, with name and qualifications, G s3, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE-FOR SALE-A RAILHOAD ealing-bouse and botel. For particulars address P. O. Box 302, Logansport, ind.

Competent, Cultivated Ben Can find just the thing they wan, by applying at 190 East Madison-M. Room II.

FOR SALE-DEDUG STORE, CREAP; DO NOT UNCORTURE. CREAP; DO NOT UNCORTURE Was BARDOSPH. To West Lake-st., or inquire at 100 Was Bandosph-st.

FOR SALE-OR RENT-STRAM FLOURING MILLS. Main-st., Topeka, Kans.; three-run burn side track, elevators. For further information address Louis Ballen, Topeka, Kans.; three-run burn side track, elevators. For further information address Louis Ballen, and the competence of ground. Shedding for freeding 1, 500 head of cartie. Inquire at 50 Was Inate-off Competence of Ground. Shedding for freeding 1, 500 head of cartie. Inquire at 50 Was Lake-st.

WANTED-MAS WITH SIGO CASH IN HAND, interest and control of our business in St. Louis or Chadmanti, giving large profits. San Francisco Manufacturing Co., 145 Clark-st.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES-UNPRINCIPLED PARCE-" BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SSOLUTE DIVORCES.—UNPRINCIPIED PANties severeties Divorces (7) for causes not recognized by the laws of any State. All who desire 'Legal IBvorce,' without unnecessary publicity or personal presone, may correspond or call at law office of P. MONTGOMEST, 162 Washington et., Room 19, Cheago.

Divorces Legally and Quietty Obtained
in any State for incompatibility, etc. Residence
not materia. For attre decree. East city references.

Address G. E. Sinks 57 Ashian Book. Chicago. II.

Divorces Legally and Quietty Obtained
in every state and Territory for incompatibility,
etc. Residence unpersonary. For enter decrees, 12 years
etc. Residence unpersonary. For enter decrees, 12 years
experience. A. GOODERCH, 12s Desporars.

NITUATION WANTED-BY A Depletoper of foremen with a in DITUATION WANTED-BY A COOP of painter. Inquire for LOUIS SUHWUCH SITUATION VARIABLES A TO SITUATION OF THE SITUATION OF TH

money in the business. Address E.S. Tribune clim.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC BUSIness man of twesty years stranding, speaks English
and therman, in a wholenile or retail classing, business
app. or genit furnishing goods house; would not object to trayel. Address Germania House, East fundolph-st., or L.SO. Tribune office.

CITUATIONS WANTED—TO DO YARM-WORK, BY
these kingtoness of activity as intelligence; some
married, no incumbrance; wife good cook and sesmaker. Address L.S. Tribune office.

CITUATION WASTED—IN A CRIMITIAN FAMby, by a year again who will do any final of every
for his board if he can get a good home. Address G.S.,
Tribune office. Tribuse office.

JITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS-MAN OF Baltimers, with best of reference, to Transactusiness in that city for some firm or firms of Chicago.

(ddress 1-97, Tribuse office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF

SITUATIONS WATED-PERALE Address 755 Description of the Company of the Compa CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL FE the country to do secund work and according private family; pererances given. Call at 680 Le rabor-st. CHUATIONS WASTED-BY TWO SEE O dook and accord girl in private famility, be creates. Call or address & Armadescustr. CHUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO TO dies ode to do secund-work and the of girl and saving. Finance call in 22 feats As CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GOOD HESPEC able girls to do general housework, Apply at 17 CITUATION WANTED BY A LADY WITH LITTLE Of girl, a comfortable home where there are mo-hildren; will do homework or swing anything for an oncest living through the winter. Address Mits. V., Tribuse office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GREAT TO do general homework in a small private familinguire at 45 South Union-st. COOK-48.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHET Competent girl, willing and oblights, to cook wast, and from Apply at 181 Townsender.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT RECOMMENDER OF THE WASTER OF THE WAS

OffuAtion Wanted-By A found Labr.

Where her services, half day, will be taken for count; prefers house work to seving; best of references.

Iddress 5-9. Tribune office. Seamstreases.

CITUATION WANTED—BYON EMBROIDERY, IN
all its branches, by a lady. Call or address L k, as
South Union-st., usar Fourteensh.

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asw by the day; can out and st; \$1.20 a day. 70
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every kind of sewing-machins. Address E 87, Tribme called.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL TO bake care of children or assist in sewing or light consework; can furnish good references. Cell or ad-dress for two days 52 North Curtis-st., up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED BY AN AMERICAN LADY O as houseleeper; best serious city reference, is-quire for two days as to Arcade-court, Woman's Aid society, Y. M. C. A. Building.

Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OF
pod lengths wim and derman fe male belp on the
supplied at Mile. DUNKE's office. O Milwanket-av. PANTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED—I WANT A STEADY MAN WITH \$200 cash to join me in business; sle grosses and sure. Address L. 50, Tribune collice.

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PARTNER WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPERIENCE WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH A SHARE WANTED—A GOOD MAN WITH A SHARE WANTED—WITH \$200 IN A WELL established and good paying business, and not much risk; good profits guaranteed. L. 23. Tribune edice.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$200 IN A WELL established ind good paying business, and not much risk; good profits guaranteed. L. 23. Tribune edice.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD MAN TO take half interest in poultry, rame, and vogetable sion. I have a good backness, and sustained to have a good backness and sea jacrasse to a bank credit to their san sustained to entitle for partners of the partners of the partners of the partners of the figures to propose the partners of the partners of the lightest supportability gives and sequence. Address H.B. Tribune offee.

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THE UNION PURNITURE COMPANY, so WEST I Medison st., manufacture and sell directly to the commerce of kinds of household furniture at lowest prices on monthly payments.

A DVERTISERS DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cleaned memory by using Kellogy's Great Newspaper Lists and asparata states sections. A N. KELLOGO, 79 Jackson-a.

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ples, 40 cents. Whitney Manufacturing Company, impitch-av.

HAVE \$1,000 TO INVEST FOR HALF INTERest is an containing the desired becomes. Address

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An ingrotions gen! Prily object to family Address
with stamp, E. C. AEBERY, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOST-FROM 1070 DIDLANA-AV, ABC
Lo'clock Monday, an italian prephound, coier, with white breast, neck, and leger mains on back of the neck. A liberal reward will be git in return. E.C. LEACH.
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ian Resolvent, BLOOD PURIFIER, Phronic Diseases, Scrofula of ary or Contagious, he it mgs or Stomach, Skin or Nerves, Corrupting the Vitinting the Pluids. Nilsting the Pfulds.
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lse and True."

red, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per word, Sunday included, 30 cents per with THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ladison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Il

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. street, between State and Des of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow.

nge yesterday closed at 90%.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

It was yesterday decided by the Fairmon Park Commissioners that the Main Buildi of the Centennial Exhibition shall rema

A conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople to assassinate the Grand Vizier and MIDHAT PASHA. Several high officers onnected with the Government have been aplicated in the affair and sent out of the country. Turkish words have a broader seaning than our common English, and it is comble that the exiles in this case are acied by friends of the Government, and as in the case of the late Sultan, " suicide will terminate the existence of the would-be

Once more the Common Council has grap-pled with the gas question, and decided not to pay more than \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet to the West Side Company. Permission has also been given for the operation of fifty oil-lamps by way of experiment, and, unless Mr. BILLINGS prefers to sell no gas at all to sell-ing it at the same price asked by the South ing it at the same price asked by the South Side Company, it is evident that he must re-duce the rate to \$1.50; otherwise the plan of lighting the street-lamps with oil will be adopted in the West Division.

A decision of general interest to the hold-ers of life-insurance policies was yesterday rendered by the United States Supreme Court. The suits in question were those of policy-holders residing in Mississippi during the War, and who were debarred by the War from remitting their annual premiums against Northern companies, and the Court held that the companies could lawfully de-clare such policies forfaited by reason of non-payment, but the assured were entitled to the equitable value of the policies arising from premiums actually paid, this equitable of a new policy and the present value of premiums yet to be paid on the forfeited policy at the time of the forfeiture.

large numbers of the former members of Wade Hampton's Rebel cavalry legion have rallied around their old commander, and are doing effective work for him in the present canvass. They have organized into com-panies under their old officers, and, armed with sabres and carbines, are carrying the gospel of reconciliation and peace among the colored Republicans of South Carolina. They have even penetrated into North Caro-lina and if the ruthless despotism of the Federal Government does not interfere to check their victorious career there is no estimating the value of their achievements behalf of THIDEN, HAMPTON, and Reform. A few days of uninterrupted parading by these Hampton rangers will serve to impress thousands of negroes with a sense of the superiority of the white race, and to convince them of the advantage of either voting the Democratic ticket or else staying at home on the day of election.

In another column is printed the report of Capt. CLAYTON HALL, of the Sixteenth Intantry, commading the United States troops stationed at Monroe, La., giving the particu-lars of the attempted murder of Princes John-son and Earon Longwood, two colored men, ship of each a small farm and the fact tha they both voted the Republican ticket. They were fired upon in front of their house by two disguised Tildenites, Johnson being killed outright, and Longwood so badly wounded that for a time his recovery was considered hopeless. Capt. Hall recites the particulars of the brutal murder in the plain, terse language that a soldier employs in reporting to his superior officer, with no attempt to exag-gerate or misrepresent the facts. He is a fearless, impartial narrator of actual occurfeariess, impartial narrator of actual occur-rences, and his account of the affair must be accepted as strictly true. From his report can also be gained an accurate conception of the worthlessness and inefficiency of the law officers of the region, where nothing but the presence of United States troops prevents the wholesale assassination of colored Repub-licans.

The Chicago produce markets were generally tame yesterday, and most of them were easier till afternoon. Mass pork closed a shade firmer, at \$15.90 for October and

formed a close alliance with Russia. Should this report prove correct, it will be hardly less embarrassing to the negotiators than actual intervention by Russia. The story has unfavorably affected the English and Continental markets, and has to that extent been cred-

The Supreme Court has given a decision in the Evans-Callaguan case, the effect of which will be to restore Evans to the place of Town Collector. It will be remembered that the Town Board, after examining the case thoroughly, decided that the election had been vitiated by the stuffing of the balhad been vitiated by the stuffing of the bal-lot-boxes, and that, by reason of the failure to elect on this account, they appointed Callagnan Collector. Evans asked leave to file a quo warranto compelling Callagnan to show by what authority he held the office. This was denied by the Circuit Court, whose decision has now been reversed by the Su-preme Court. The Supreme Court says there could not have been a failure to elect, since there were only two candidates, and the one receiving a majority of the honest votes would be entitled to the office. There not being a failure to elect, the Town Board had no authority to appoint. Nor had it any authority, says the Court, to examine and deed, the only legal way, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, for contesting Mr. Evans' election was in the usual process of Evans' election was in the usual process of proving up fraudulent votes enough to vitiate his majority and before a competent court of law,—a process which would leave Mr. Evans in possession while taking the usual tour of the courts. There is no use in disputing the Supreme Court on law-points, but we may be permitted to say that it is extremely unfortunate that the decision in this case, as in so many others, comes in this case, as in so many others, comes in the shape of encouragement to the ballot-box stuffers, and practically rewards the beneficiaries of fraudulent voting by secur-ing them in their places until a long, tedious,

intricate, and almost impracticable way of proving up the frauds shall have gone the sual routine of a series of courts. The New York *Eccuring Post* was authorized to state, and did state, that letters had been received from England representing that the Syndicate would not be able to make any further progress in the negotiation of the new 4½ per cent loan, because of the distrust entertained that the election may result favorably to the Democratic party. Mr. But-MONT, of New York, took upon himself the duty of denying the truth of this statement, and pronouncing the story a political inven-tion. Mr. Belmont, however, gives no as-of inflationists, claimar urance that if Tupen be elected the Democratic party will adhere to the policy of maintaining the public credit which has been in force under the Republican party. Ordinarily, there would be no question affecting the public credit involved in the change of istration, even if there should be a hange of parties. But the condition of financial affairs is in a peculiar one. The Republican party at the close of the War funded the various public obligations in "coin" bonds. In 1869, as soon as the Republican party got control of the Govern

ment, it enacted the national pledge that the public debt, including the legal-tender notes, was payable, principal and interest, in coin. This pledge at that time was an imperativ necessity, because the Democratic party had at the election for President the preceding year declared unanimously in favor of an year declared unanimously in lavor of an unlimited issue of paper-money, and in favor of declaring the bonded debt of the United States payable in this paper money. This national pledge of 1869 was made in the face of the protests of the Democratic party. The Republicans at once began the sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt and has continued it ever since; it also be gan the application of the surplus revenue to the payment of the public debt, and within the seven years there have been over \$600,000,000 of the principal of the bonded debt paid and redeemed at an annual saving of \$36,000,000 in interest. The credit of the United States, which in 1869 was rated at 81 cents on the dollar for gold bonds, and much less for currency, at once improved Under this policy of the Republican party the Government credit has so improved that it has been able to substitute \$500,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds at par for an equal amount of 6 per cents, and was now ex-changing \$300,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds at par for an equal amount of 6 per cents, when the exchange was arrested by the peril of the election of TILDEN. It is not merely the election of Tilden. It is not merely the change of Presidents that can affect the public credit, but it is in the probable change of national policy that the danger lies. Can Mr. Bellacont give, as he does not give, an assurance that the Democratic party, if put in power, will not: 1. Inflate the currency? 2. Will not, by the allowance of Confederate claims, increase the public debt, or swell the expenditure, and, of course, increase the taxa-tion of the country? 3. That it will not seek

shade no.

15.85 seller the year.

2 \$9.75 cash and \$9.42\cdot 99.45 semyear. Meats were dull, at 6\cdot for new
shoulders, boxed, 8\cdot for short ribs do, and
8\cdot for do short clears. Lake freights were
quiet and firm, at 5c for wheat to Buffalo.
Highwines were steady, at \$1.10 per gallon.
Flour was dull and steady. Wheat closed
\( \cdot \) in the control of the paper
money policy, such as was advocated by
ALLEN in Ohio, and PENDLETON, who was
once a candidate for Vice-President. In the
next place, the election of a Democratic
President is only possible by the solid vote
of the sixteen Southern States whose people
are a unit in the demand for payments of
losses sustained by them during the War.

In the control of the sixteen Southern States whose people
are a unit in the demand for payments of
losses sustained by them during the War. In the absence of such assurance, what is there before the public mind? In the first place, we have this same Democratic party before the election demanding the repeal of the promise to resume specie payments. It has as its candidate for Vice-President an avowed and declared advocate of the paperfirmer, at 83 c for October and 830 for November. Hogs were quiet and easier, averaging 50 lower than on Saturday. Sales were chiefly at \$5.70 c.00. Cattle were dull and present national debt. This combination of

assurance that the present financial policy of the country will be preserved in case of a change of parties. On the contrary, a radical change of that policy is demanded by the South and West, when an inflation of the currency equal to the payment of these couthern claims will be demanded.

It should be borne in mind that Traden's election is only possible in the event of his receiving the vote of the "Solid South," which vote will necessarily equal two-thirds of all the votes he will get. These Southern States will command and control the policy of the Democratic party in power. The people of these sixteen States are poor; they are not an industrious people; they lack the energy to recruit their fortunes by labor. These States are heavily in debt, and, instead of bravely meeting their obligations and building up their credit, they have resorted to repudiation. Here is their financial record: The State of Alabama owes a public debt of \$27,236,000. The people of that

rate of 2 per cent interest for five years.

That is the way Alabama offers to pay her own debt. It can be imagined how solicitous that State will be to pay the War debt of the

this debt the payment of interest has bee stopped, and the State officers are proposin Florida owes nearly \$6,000,000, and has

paid no interest for several years.
Georgia has repudiated \$10,000,000 of her bonds, issued for railroad purposes.
Louisiana is in default for interest on \$20,000,000, and has formally repudiated several

millions of dollars of that sum.

North Carolina owes \$39,000,000, in ing interest past due, and the State has for-mally declared its inability to pay either

has already been once scaled, and the interes has been in default over a year. Tennessee owes over \$20,000,000, the interest on which is in default. Virginia owes \$48,000,000, on which interest is in default.

These debts amount to \$220,000,000, bear These debts amount to \$220,000,000, bearing \$14,000,000 a year interest, and may be said to be all practically repudiated. These people have no horror of repudiation; they have familiarized themselves with it, and really regard it as sharp statesmanship to avoid taxation by repudiating their obligations. They care nothing for public credit. be committed the duty of preserving the na-tional honor and the public credit, and to pay the interest and principal of a debt in-curred in what they unanimously denounce curred in what they unanimously denounce as an unconstitutional war upon the soverign-ty of free and independent States. How will these people legislate to preserve the public credit when they, forming, as they will, the bulk of the Democratic party in Congress, will have before them the expansion of the currency, the payment of their own claims and the creation of a new debt, and the eventual repudiation of the old one? No wonder that the negotiation of the new loan has been suspended until it is ascertained whether the Democratic party, thus made up

shall be put in charge of the national credit MORE TESTIMONY ABOUT TILDEN. It will be remembered that the most favorable showing it has been possible to make for Traden concerning his income tax is that he paid tax on an average income of \$15,000 s year during the years the tax was levied. Yet an "ex-Director of the Chicago & North-western Railroad" writes to the New York Times, showing that in six years Mr. TIL-DEN's earnings and profits from his connec tion with that Company alone were not less than \$174,000, or nearly double the average income on which he paid a tax. This gentleman's communication gives the details of some of the transactions. Thus in 1861 and 1862 Mr. There purchased bonds of the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company, with a view to consolidation with the Northwestern, which he sold early in 1863 at a profit of \$14,500. In 1862 he drew the trust-deed and acted as Trustee for the Green Bay extension of the Northwestern Company, service for which his ordinary fee would be \$5,000. In 1863 he drew the papers in a 7 per cent mortgage issued by the Northwestern on its rolling stock, purchased with the proceeds from the sale of the bonds, for which his usual fee was \$5,000. In 1863 he drew the papers and acted as Trustee for the bonds of the Peninsula Railroad Company, for which he received a cash fee of \$5,000. He was also a heavy purchaser of Peninsula stock at 25 per cent and bonds at 75 per cent, on which he realized a profit by the subsequent consolidation estimated all the way from \$65,000 to \$175,000. And as he drew all the papers for the consolida tion, his fee could not have been less than \$5,000. In 1863 also drew the papers for the exchange of second-mortgage Northwestern bonds for preferred stock,—a professional service for which his usual fee was \$5,000. It was in the same year that he managed the con-solidation of the Rockford & Kenosha Railroad with the Northwestern, out of which he made some \$3,000 on the bonds besides his professional fee, which was probably not less than \$5,000. Adding these items to-gether, Mr. There's receipts from this sin-gle corporation in 1863, and his profits from

transactions in connection therewith, were not less than \$98,000, though the entire income returned for that year was only about \$13,000, we believe.

We print the communication in full elsewhere, so that the items may be examined in where, so that the items may be examined in detail. There is one point especially worthy of notice. It is alleged that, in 1864, Mr. There is not only received a fee of \$10,000 cash for drawing the papers for the consolidation of the Galena Union with the Northwestern, but that \$26,000 were paid him as his share of the profits in a nool of Galena stock that had been been been as pool of Galena stock that had been bought in to bring about the consolidation. Subse-quently it was found that this was an error, and that Mr. Thiorn's share was only \$4,000, and the assertion is now made that he has persistently refused to refund the \$22,000 paid him by mistake. This is on a par with his alleged stealing of the HARVEY contract, in which he had pledged his "sacred honor" to do something he never did. So in a single transaction in the year 1864 he received 86,000, while paying on a total inc

omething like \$15,000. Indeed, it must be exposed, and defeated. All exposed includes a like exposed, and defeated. All exposed includes all his exposure and exposed includes a like exposure at the Government.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The St. Louis Republican, Springfield Register, and some other Confederate organs are determined to make a bad matter worse by further confusing the system for counting the Electoral votes, and charging that the Congressional twenty-second joint rule was dropped as a part of a Republican conspiracy to throw the whole matter into the hands of the President of the Senate, and count in of the President of the Senste, and count in the Republican candidate whether he be elected or not. This charge is at once vicious and ridiculous. The facts are (1) that the Democratic House is responsible for the failure to adopt a joint rule supplement-ing the constitutional provision, and (2) that, by the omission, Congress falls back on the practice that prevailed more than sixty years, from the time of the adoption of the Twelfth Amendment early in the century down to the count of the Electoral vote of 1868, when the twenty-second joint rule was

Twelfth Amendment early in the century down to the count of the Electoral vote of 1868, when the twenty-second joint rule was first applied. The twenty-second joint rule was palpably unfair, and also without any warrant in the Constitution, since it-made either House, acting alone, a competent tribunal to reject the vote of any State. The way it came to be dropped is clearly told in the following extract from the Washington Star, founded upon the official record:

The record shows that when the House met last winter, on motion of Mr. Randall, it adopted the joint rules in Banclay's digest. The concurrent resolution was certified to by the Speaker and Clerk and sent to the Senate. When it was announced, Senator Edmunds rose in his place and stated that there was no necessity for immediale action, as he was convinced that the rules ought to be amended, and for this reason he entered a motion, which prevailed, which referred the House resolution on the subject to the Committee on Rules of the Senate brought in a substitute for the House resolution, the most important amendment being urged by Senator Mosron with reference to the twenty-second joint rule, which prescribes the manner for counting the Electoral vote. In substance the Mosron amendment abrogated the right of either House to object to the counting of the vote of any State, as was provided for by the rules of Banchay's digest. After a good deal of discussion in the Senate, in which the importance of amending the rule was urged by Senator Mosron, Senator Thurnan moved an amendment. It being only technical and having no effect to impair what Mr. Mosron sought to accomplish, the latter accepted the Truranan amendment, and as thus amended the concurrent resolution of the House adopting the rules set forth in Banchay's digest was passed. It was returned to the House for its concurrent action. The Committee on Rules of that body, of

the rules set forth in Barclay's digest was passed. It was returned to the House for its concurrent action. The Committee on Rules of that body, of which ex-Speaker Kerre was Chairman, proceeded to consider the Senate amendments, and had agreed to report the Senate substitute to the House for its action, when some of the Democrats in the Senate, fearing that they had made a mistake, entered a motion to reconsider the previous action of the Senate on the subject, and the motion was carried. The effect of this was to recall the resolution from the House. It was recalled, and up to the end of the session was not again acted upon.

Thus it will be seen that the Democratic

House, for selfish and partisan purposes, re-ected a rule proposed by a Democratic Senator (Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio), and left Congress without any rule on the subject If we are not mistaken, the essence of the proposed rule was to require the concurrent action of both Houses of Congress in order to reject the vote of any State. This was mmeasurably fairer than the rule permitting either House to reject, but it is doubtfu whether even the proposed substitute was constitutional, since there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to set itself up as idge of elections in the different States exept as to its own membership.

The fact is that the Presidential Electors are State officers, and each State regulates their election by laws of its own. This is in keeping with the Constitution, which ys (Art. II., Sec. 1.) that "Each St shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof shall direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Sena tors and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress." The manner of appointing is left at the discretion of each State, which fixes it by law, and is the judge of its own choice. Electors may be appoint ed by the Legislature or by the direct vote of the people. Thus the law of Illinois pro-vides that Electors shall be elected by general ticket; that the clerks of the various county courts shall canvass the votes, make thr copies of the returns, transmit one to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and retain the third; that the Governor shall open and count the votes within twenty days after the returns are made; that the Governor shall publish the result and transmit by mail certificates of election to the person chosen; and that the Electors shall meet at the Capital of the State on the day appointed by the law of the United States to vote for President and Vice-President. The Constitution of the United States (Twelfth

Amendment) provides: The Electors shall meet in their respective State and vote by ballot for President and Vice-Presi-dent, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabdent, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State as themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign, and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the President of the Semate. The President shall, in the presence of the Semate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted,

From this it is evident enough that Congress has no constitutional discretion in

gress has no constitutional discretion in choosing Electors, but simply the administrative duty of counting their votes as they come properly certified to Congress. Congress can only recognize such Electors from Illinois as have been declared elected by the Governor of Illinois, and have received their certificates of election from him. The law is presumably the same in the other States. but where it is different then Congress must abide by the law of each State determining the Electors, and recognize those who have been declared elected by the proper State authorities. In this way no two sets of Electors can lawfully present themselves to Congress for the arbitrament of that body. If there is any contest as to the result of an election in any State, it must be settled within that State, and in conformity with the laws thereof; but the Electors whose votes are properly listed and certified to Congress, according to the State laws, are the only persons who have any claim for recognition, and Congress may not constitu-tionally go back of a lawful certificate. Thus if the Republicans elect their ticket in this State and the Democrats desire to con-test, they must do so under the laws of this State, but when the Governor shall have no-State, but when the Governor shall have no-tified the Electors, and they have met and voted as provided by law, Congress will have no discretion to reject their vote or substi-tute any other set of Electors.

The charge of a Republican conspiracy that "Senator Ferry shall declare who is

President without regard to the votes cast by the Electors of the people" thus falls to the ground. The President of the Senate (Senator Ferry) is required to open the cer-tificates, but no man would commit the su-preme folly of substituting bogus certificates,

exposed, and defeated. All certificates will be begus that shall not come with the signature of the Governor or such with the signature of the Governor or such State officers as are entitled to give them under the laws of the different States. In-deed, it is fortunate that the partial and un-fair, and probably unconstitutional, rule was rejected which sought to confer upon either House the power to disfranchise the voters of any State in the Union.

Rifle-Clubs, negro-hunters, mobs organized to break up Republican meetings, to shoot negroes, to drive their families from their homes, to proscribe, terrorize, and intimidate Republican voters, and to people," as Wade Hampton terms them, are led by Garr, who openly advises them to shoot Republicans if they offer to vote, and by BUTLER, whose favorite mode of warfare is to massacre prisoners after they are taken. He advises the people to offer no resistance to arrest. Why should they? They are not liable to arrest unless they have committed liable to arrest unless they have committed some act against the laws. If they have committed murder in shooting Republicans, they ought to be arrested, duly tried, and successfully hanged on the nearest possible gallows. It is rather gratuitous for Wade Hampton to advise criminals not to resist arrest. "Submit to everything," says Wade Hampton. That is, if his "people" have killed a Republican for presuming to attend a Republican meeting, they must not shoot killed a Republican for presuming to attend a Republican meeting, they must not shoot the soldiers who have come down there to protect citizens in the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and the laws. That is kind of Wade Hampton! They must "bare their breasts and be ready to die for their country." The infamous andlying inference to be drawn from this hypocritical cant is, that United States soldiers have been sent to South Carolina to collect innocent people, people who are respectable, orderly, law-abiding citizens, take them out in squads and shoot them, and that like Quakers they are to fold their arms and quietly suffer themselves to be shot! And it is for this purpose Warn Hampton would have us believe that troops have been sent to

South Carolina!

A more disgusting exhibition of sniveling, whining cant has not been made since the campaign commenced. Wade Hampton very well knows that the troops are in South Carolina to June 18 Carolina to-day to prevent the Rifle-Clubs from murdering Republicans. He knows very well that no man who obeys the laws is troops. He knows very well that the soldiers are in that State to stop murders, to prevent a civil war, and to protect voters in their rights as citizens. He knows very well that beyond this the soldiers have no duty to perform. Knowing all this, his action in the premises shows him to be an arrant dema-gogue and hypocritical sneak, who is un-fitted to be the Governor of South Carolina. If the people of his State have a tithe of the chivalry and honor of which they boast so much, Wade Hampron ought to be an object of contempt among them, instead of an ac-

pirant for office. The diabolical cruelty of the Turks is one more illustrated in a statement laid before the Great Powers by the Patriarch of Constantinople. Heretofore the reports of these cruelties have come from the Turkish provinces in Europe, but now the same horrible story is repeated from Armenia, on the trans-Caucasian side. The Armenians were once a nation of 8,000,000 people, but now they have dwindled down to 2,500,000. Their territory, like Poland, has been partitioned among several States—the Empires of Turkey and Russia and the Kingdom of Persia. They are an intelligent, thrifty, and laborious people. The Russian and Persian Armenians are well treated and make no complaints. The protests only come from the Turkish victims. The Patriarch of Con-

Turkish victims. The Patriarch of Constantinople says:

The Porte directs her Valis, Mutessariffs, and other rulers, to keep the Christians in a state of absolute dependence and of a marked inferiority to the Mussulman element, so as to place the two races in perpetual antagonism, and, by dooming both to misery and want, stiffs among them those aspirations to freedom which can only spring from the development of material well-being.

He reckons that 5,000,000 of Government

officials, with their families and dependents, live upon the industrial classes. They are not allowed to go into the army. Their evidence is not taken in the courts. Their convents are plundered. Their women are violated and girls abducted. Their priests are murdered. Nine hundred cases of murder and other outrages have been referred by the Patriarchate to the Government within a few years, and not one of them has ever been examined. A correspondent of the London Times, who had talked with some of the more intelligent Armenians in Constan-tinople, reports them as saying that if antonomy is inexorably denied, if the evils they have so long submitted to are in no way to abate, the abuses not to be reformed and the grievances not to be redressed, they could not help looking either to the Rus-

being as to Georgia, in the words of Mr. Traces, a "foreign State," under the control of a "foreign Government."

over from Aentacky, got in their work, and their silently stole away. A dozen or two of repesters have been caught and jugged and held for trial, but the large gangs of Contederate raiders from Kentucky have not been caught, although they performed their work of "reform" pretty ef-fectually,—having elected two members of Con-

The Democratic stumpers insist in all their harangues that the people are perfectly wild for a change of Administration from National Republican to Democratic-Confederate; that they are so crasy for a change that they can hardly wait for election day; that they are nearly jumping out of their skins for a change. But it is strange that the elections which have taken place do not bear out the assertion. Two years ago Ohio by 17,204 majority voted for a "change." One year ago the same State years ago Ohio by 17,204 majority voted for a "change." One year ago the same State changed its mind and by 5,544 majority voted against a change of Administration. A few days ago the people of the same State by 9,000 majority voted against a change of Administration from Republican to Confederate. And yet we are told by the Democratic orators that the citizens of the great Buckeye State are perfectly wild for a change of Administration. But they tell us that it is in Indiana this yearning for a change is most powerfully manifest. Let us see if it is. Two years ago, by a majority of 17,200, the State voted for a change. After thinking the matter over for two years, 12,000 of those who wanted a "change" concluded that they had been hasty, and that it years, 12,000 of those who wanted a "change" concluded that they had been hasty, and that it would be the better policy to let the Government remain in the hands of the Union people; only 5,000 majority of the Hoosiers on the 10th of October thought that a change was necessary.

NATHANIEL HERRICK GRIPPIE, for many years Librarian and formerly Professor of Williams and Callery, and of Slater Magnalage, and Unquipment of these are healtesting, and it is very questionable whether a majority of the Indianians do not vote against a change from Republican to Confederate on the 7th of November. There does not exist that wild nxiety for a change which the TILDEN brawler would make people believe. On the contrary, there appears to be a pretty general sentiment that the better and safer course is to let well-enough alone and not fly to ills we know not of in pursuit of a change.

The St. Louis Times at this late day, after every one else has finished laughing at the ridiculous yarn of the Republican coup detat, which some time ago imposed upon Mr. Warranson of the Louisville Courier Journal, prints in sober earnest with stunning neadlines the details of the Munchausen letter. The Times devotes two columns to the story in its effort to show that, while Harms will run for President, the Electoral votes will be given to Granz, and that for this purpose troops have been sent into the South and Northern Republican States have been "fixed." There was some excuse for Mr. Warranson. The news reached him at 2 o'clock in the morning, when he had been induging in potations of sour mash, and was not in a condition to judge of the truth or falsity of anything. It was a Banshee among the rafters, and its howling so alarmed him that he gave the whole thing to his readers the next morning, and went to bed between a shiver and a sweat. In his waking moments he would have been the last man to have been imposed upon by such stuff. But what shall we say or think of the St. Louis Times, which revives this story weeks after it has trained and the story weeks after Times, which revives this story weeks after it has grown stale, and gives it to its readers! It involves one of two assumptions—cliher that this editor of the Times is an ignoramus and unfit for his position, or that he is an equally consummate liar. In the latter case, what is his object! Who does he express will believe the mate liar. In the latter case, what is his object! Who does he suppose will believe this mass of transparent, silly lies! The most ignorant plantation negro in the South would not be humbugged with it. It is possible some of the Democratic Ku-Klux trash might be found guilible enough to swallow it. The publication is an insult to the intelligence of the readers of that paper and to the memory of Aranias.

that paper and to the memory of Ananias.

The Kansas City Times (Democratic) has the following dispatch:

Denver, Col., Oct. 20.—Though the official returns of the late election are to be canvassed on the 28th inst., and by law are supposed to be sealed until that day, it is currently reported that they have been opened, and a determination had as to increasing the Republican majority by throwing out particular districts for alleged informality in certifying to the abstracts.

This is the thinnest kind of bosh. For effect in Ohio and Indiana, the Democrats claimed that they had carried Colorado, although they knew positively that such was not the fact. The official returns of the vote will, of course, demonstrate, without question the falsity of their andacious claim; and they are now, through statements like the above, seeking to break the force of the official figures.

sians or to any other invaders as their best friends and deliverers. Perhaps the presence of a large Russian army in the vicinity of Armenia may have something to do with the removal of their troubles.

The Governor and Attorney-General of the sovereign State of Georgia have resolved that the circular letter of Attorney-General Tart, and the act of Congress known as the Enforcement act, shall not be respected in that State. It will be remembered that Attorney-General Tart instructed the United States Marshals that in the performance of their duty they were authorized to call upon the posse comitatus in any district, and that for this purpose they could insist upon the service of any State troops, or militis, or

Col. Increasors is not just now much favorite down in Dixie. As they can't as his arguments on the stump they devote to spare time to a consideration of his support.

catechism he was asked how many gods there wer. This was a stumper for Bon; but, with the main invention that has lost nothing by use, he replied. "Seven." As the teacher could not conceive the possibility of such ignorance being real, it was charged to the spirit of irreverence, and Bon soundly thrashed and sent home. On his real homeward he met another boy of the neighborhout tradeing toware the school-house, book in hand. "Where are you going?" asked Bon.
"To Sunday-school," was the reply.
"To that Sunday-school upon the hill out you der?" said Bon.
"Yes; what of it?"
"How many gods are there?" asked Bon.
"Why, one, of course."
"All right," said Bon; "go ahead; you'll have a good time with your one god. I gave them sum and they weren't satisfied with that, but licked ne like thunder, and sent me home without my lernin'."

collected,—that is, was about two thirds of 1 per cent. Under President Grant's first Administration the entire loss by defalcations and official dishonesty was but 40 cents on each thousand dollars of revenue collected. For the last year, the percentage of losses on this account was but 25 cents for everythousand dollars of revenue, a reduction of the losses to a trifle over one fortieth of 1 per cent. Under another Republican Administration there would be a corresponding further reduction, of which that made in the past year gives assurance. But what the TILDEN reformers coolly propose is, that the Administration be taken from the Republican party, which has reformed it until the losses by dishonesty amount to but 26 cents on the thousand dollars, and put in power the party that when last in control stole \$6.98 on every thousand of revenue collected. By all means let us reform!

Among other deaths recently reported are those of the Rev. John Price Dursin, D. D., the well-known paip it orator and Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and for some time editor of the Christian Adsocate and Journal, of New York City; of Henriettra Dyott, wife of the veteran actor John Dyott, at one time of Wallack's; of Charles Conder, a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn, who was associated with Charles O'Coron in the Forrest divorces; of Cornellius L. Brady, the Third Officer of the steamship Atlantic, of the White cer of the steamship Atlantic, of the White Star Line, who saved so many lives in the dis-aster to that vessel in 1873; of the Hon. Jour Tivus, ex-Chief-Justice of Arizona Territory; of KATE CALDWELL HOLLAND, only daughter nun of Paris, who used to style herself s twin sister of Napoleon, and who died at the ad-vanced age of 107.

The mighty eighty-one-ton gun cast at Shrews, buryness, England, for the Royal Navy has been tested, and works on the whole satisfactorily, though the problem of handling the monster on shipboard remains to be solved. The first projectile fired out of it was a shrapnel shell weighing 1,740 pounds. It was subsequently charged with 870 pounds of powder and loaded with a shrapnel shell charged with 880 sand-shot and 1,083 four-ounce shot. At an elevation of five degrees the gun was fired, and threw the shell 1,300 yards, when it exploded, having traveled that distance in two and three-fourths seconds. It was then loaded with a case shot, the weight of which was 1,700 pounds, discharged at an elevation of one degree. The projectile struck at a distance of 100 yards, the shot spreading, it is reported, in such a manner as would have demolished a column of troops at that distance. The record of the velocity of the missiles discharged shows that they out-ran sound, and that the column in question, if annihilated as supposed, would be done for before the report of the gun reached them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Tomwille, Ill., Oct. 19.—I send you herein an editorial article taken from the Yorkville News of the 18th inst., an Independent-Democratic paper published at this place. The writer of the article professes to have an intimate acquaintance with the pigeou-hole department of Tux Tuxuus, whereby hangs a tale, the anfolding of which would bring ruin and destruction to the Republicas candidate for Governor. We would be pleased to have you comment on the article through the columns of Thus Tuxuus.

COMMENT: The article referred to is all bosh, containing not a word of truth. It was undoubtedly intended to be smart and witty, and it may have produced a snicker among those of his readers whose risibles are easily moved by silly absurdities. Beyond that there is nothing to it.

PERSONAL

Fronde is going to lecture at Edinburg on "The Uses of a Landed Gentry." A lively biography of Lord Beaconsfield is now appearing in parts, but we fear it does not recog-nize the fact that the Lord is yet under a year eld. nize the fact that the Lord is yet under a year old.

Prof. Huxley reached Liverpool on his return from America on a Wednesday and began his course of lectures in the Royal School of Mines on the following day.

D. R. Locke, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," has resumed his connection with the Toledo Bisda, and will hereafter be the chief editor of that paper.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm arrived in New York from Europe by the steamship Russia Friday. Her letters from Europe to The Tribune have been widely read and copied.

M. Taine's "Notes on England" have given sprious offense to his countrymen, and one of them has published "Les Anglais Ches Eux," In which a brutal view is taken of the English character.

The main intrigue of Bulwer's play, "The Lady

brutal view is taken of the English character.

The main intrigue of Bulwer's play, "The Lady of Lyons," is traced by a recent investigator to Mrs. Aphra Behn's "The False Court," which was produced at Dorset Garden Theatre about 1682.

The Rev. Mr. Burton, of the Park Church it Hartford, Coun., is spoken of as another candidate for the pulpit of Plymouth Church in this city. His Hartford friends refuse to let him go.

Mr. Lawrence, author of "Guy Livingstone," is accorded by an English critic the dablous bonot of being "the founder of that school of fetion of which "Oulda" is now the most notable representative."

There is a rumor, which is received laughing incredulity in the Rast, to the Mr. Murat Halstead contempiates an additional contempiates and additional contempiates and additional contempiates.

eard at Cambridgepon aratus and a better un lons necessary to succe ersations may be carri port or the death of con-interesting to read how ished in England sixty told by Mr. Townsend fender was Lord Cochr false report of the des-sent to Newgate for on-lory, and expelled from

The new edition of I male contains an account public life, which seems ice in London. The disposed at first to accept erroneous statement the tively unknown before reading Lamman, they hear that Haves the seems of tively unknown before reading Lanman, they be only that Hayes was was favorably known. lar, finds the concise big "record," and a valuatiplied before the nomina. An English visitor to home an account of his

there was the following of property I have some, reputation is staked, the the leane of this content. gray hairs must soon des would infinitely rather to thither by the hand of to at this crisis the sacred M. de St. Beuve's cri death, if is true, so the indignant world can no mere, but still soon enous warning to the rising a while dining with the I was convicted of eight quests. The most mon folding of his napkin ling of it across both he lines indicated a valigar and a mean dread of gramman of honor. The loves and, respects gravy well, indeed, that he ne in his mouth, for which mature, and the cochesion of gravy, therefa ill-breeding—to confess not a bon viscon! The as enumerated in the creamonies were the crush the shells of two esten; he asked for a he touched the bones fagers; he said "ihani ants; he left his knife stead of apon the plate ally instead of longitudit to a lady seated next he suiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of these, it will be add base as his qualling beff the saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine. The saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine. The saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine. The saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine. The saiffed at his wine be of the saiffed at his wine saiffed at his wine saiffed at his

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tom to play with earnest questions of the day, Some of the editors are mistaken, too, in presum-ing that Mr. Halstead has no experience as a public speaker. He knows how to speak, as well as what

The German papers are quoting Schuyler against Schuyler, with a view to showing Mr. Gladstone that the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria are scarcely more shocking than the brutalities of the Russians in Central Asia.

Mr. Richard Grant White was expected to preside at the meeting of the new Shakspeare Society in London on the 13th inst., and to defend his published views of the second and third purts of "Henry VI." and their originals.

John Morley advises workingmen to study French for the sake of the agreeableness of French literature, which reminds one of the conscientions young gentleman who attended Almee's performances in order to increase his linguistic attainment.

menta.

The sudacity of the author of "Mergy Philbrick's Choice"—the New England novel recently
published—cannot be sufficiently admired. He
(or she) first describes the heroine as a poet of extraordinary powers, and then proceeds to give
specimens of her versification.

The Rev. Joseph Cook has enunciated as one of
his political principles his resolution not to vote for
any man as Congressman whom he can not invite
te dinner. From this position it is an easy advance
to the rule not to invite to dinner a man for whom
one has not voted. There need he no want of
guests under the latter system.

Two physicians of Cincinnati propose to discuss
publicly the merits and demerits of vapor baths.
One of them who has used the baths and recommended them to others for fifty years may be supposed to have something more than scientific interest in the subject, while in his own person and
his eighty years he presents a strong argument in
their favor.

The Boston papers contain reports of an experi-sest in conversation over telegraph wires recently add at the office of the Walworth Manufacturing company. The wire used was about two miles in earth. The principles of the telephone.

Company. The wire used was about two miles in length. The principles of the telephone were applied, and words spoken at Boston were distinctly heard at Cambridgeport. With more delicate apparates and a better understanding of the conditions necessary to success, it is believed that conversations may be carried on over long distances.

versations may be carried on over long distances. In connection with the recent stock-jobbing report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, it is interesting to read how a similar offense was punished in England sixty years ago. The story is told by Mr. Townsend in the Graphic. The offender was Lord Cochrane. He spread abroad a false report of the death of Bonsparie. He was sent to Newgatz for one year, exposed in the pillory, and expelled from Parliament. For twenty-five years afterwards he was a vagabond on the face of the earth, and all his romantic gallantry in Greece, Chili, and Brazil could not soften the British heart.

Greece, Chili, and Brazil could not soften the British heart.

The new edition of Lanman's Biographical Annals contains an account of Rutherford B. Hayes' public life, which seems to have been of some service in London. The journals of that city were disposed at first to accept as true the common and erroseous statement that Mr. Hayes was comparatively unknown before his nomination; but, since resding Lanman, they have formed the opinion not only that Hayes was widely known, but that he was favorably known. The Academy, in particular, finds the concise biography of Lanman a capital "record," and a valuable one, because it was compiled before the nomination was dreamed of.

An English visitor to the Centennial has written home an account of his adventures at a watering-place hotel, and seems to delight particularly in the facility in making acquaintances which he found at them. He tells how a friend approached a young lady, explained that he was an Englishman, far from home, lonely, desolate, and slow, and forthwith obtained her as a partner in the dance. But this exposure of the want of ceremony in American society has its compensations. While the English may marvel at the simplicity and good-nature of American ladies, we may admire in the same way the audacity and ill-breeding of English gentiemen.

The monument to Dr. John Withersmoon the

SULLIVAN.

A Day Devoted to Arguments Only.

Col. Van Arman States the Case

for the Prosecution.

He Denounces the Defendant as

a Cold-Blooded Murderer,

And Depicts the Blighted Hopes and Ruined Home He Caused.

A Comparison of the Dead Man

An Appeal to the Jury to Do Their Duty to the Community.

Mr. Moran Begins the Talking on Behalf of the Defense.

And Makes a Pervid Appeal in Behalf

of His Client. COL. VAN ARMAN. OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The arguments in the case of Alexander Sullivan were begun in the Criminal Court yesterday

The arguments in the case of Alexander Sullivan were begun in the Criminal Court yesterday morning in the presence of the largest assemblage which has yet been drawn together by the trial. There were nearly 200 ladies present, and the men, being driven from the seats beretofore occupied by them, hung on to the gallery railings and stood on the backs of the benches. Such eager, interested people, and so many of them, had never gathered in a Court-House in Chicago before to watch any case. Mrs. Sullivan was seated beside her husband all day, and the two were of course the centre of attraction. Both wept during Mr. Moran's address, and not a few among the ladies were moved to tears when he talked about a little boy clinging to Sullivan's neck and kissing him as indications of confidence in his "humane and lovely character." Mrs. Hanford was present during the morning, and she, too, trembled with agitation. and cried when reference was made to the scenes of the tragedy and the consequent misery and ioneliness of the deceased's family.

Mr. Van Arman opened for the prosecution, and spoke substantially as follows:

The duty of a juror was in all cases an important one. It was only in the freest of countries, where the people were recognized as being the most highly intelligent, that the office of administering justice was vested in the citizens; and wherever that was the case it ought to be regarded (and he believed it was by all intelligent men) as the very nighest duty of the citizen, and one which demanded the highest position on the other the life or liberty of a citizen, it rose to its very highest possible point. It was then that a juror became emphatically a judge, and required the intelligence, and one which demanded the highest possible point. It was then that a juror became emphatically a judge, and required the intelligence, the law is a large, so that he might upon the other hand guard virilantly and annionally the rights of the accused. In order to bind this duty the sanctions of religion, and had requir

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RANT'S first Ad

icial figures show what in this regard. Under ninistration, which was cal reformers who now stealing was

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recently reported are PRICE DUBBIN, D. D.,

AGDALENE, an Ursulin to style herself a twin

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be solved. The first proas a shrapnel shell weighwas subsequently charged
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of The Tribune.

19.—I send you herein an om the Yorkville News of sendent-Democratic paper. The writer of the article imate acquaintance with nent of The Tribune, the anfolding of which rection to the Republican We would be pleased to article through the column. E. Cornell.

referred to is all bosh, of truth. It was up-

referred to is all bosh,
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nicker among those of
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at Edinburg on "The

Beaconsfield is now fear if does not recog-yet under a year old. The pool on his return and began his course of Mines on the fol-

as "Petroleum V." nection with the To-be the chief editor

BAUTIMORE, Oct. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Maryland Jockey Club offer to the owners of Tom Ochiltree and Tembroeck, in the event of their agreeing to run those horses in a dash of four miles on an extra day at the spring meeting of 1877, at Pimlico, to pay them respectively \$500 apiece to defray their traveling expenses, and to divide with the winner of that event the gate and alate receipts of the day, the rules and weights of the Maryland Jockey Club to govern the race.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

a belt, his clothing was caught by a shaft which made sixty revolutions before he was released. In revolving with the shaft his feet struck the ceiling, pounding them and one arm to a jelly. A milwright working near succeeded in throwing the machinery out of gear, and rescaing the unfortunate man, but it is not likely he can

After reviewing Hanford's letter, claiming the the extent of the charge was that there is a surper of the charge was that there was a life in the could be a surper of the charge was that there is a life of the charge was that there was a life of the charge was that there is a life of the charge was that there is a life of the charge was that there is a life of the charge was the could not have been proven evant the charge is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was the provided into question. He is asked the jury was the provided into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called into question. He is asked the jury was called the charge in the case was a mischelled into question. He is asked the jury was called the charge in the charge in the proper purpose of the communication. He is asked the jury was called the charge in the charge in the proper purpose, that it was one who carried her joint and the jury asked the jury was called the charge in the country is asked the jury was called the charge in the charge in the proper purpose of the country is asked the jury was called the charge in the charge in the proper purpose of the country is asked the jury was called the charge in the same that the office thus will all the charge in the proper purpose of the country is a suspicion all over the charge in the proper purpose of the control of the country is a suspicion all over the charge in the proper purpose of the country is a suspicion all over the charge in the proper purpose that the hash of the with the suscention that the charge in the proper purpose that the hash of the charge in the proper purpose the control of the

therefore there was not the slightest occasion to talk about nationalities. He admitted that the effect of education. He admitted that fine and clovate the mind, to improve its perers, and alls he moral qualities of the man. There was a class the heart and conscience, and all the moral qualities of the man. There was a class dominicides perpetrated almost exclusively by men of high character. Homicides perpetrated on points of honor, in vindication of character, ter and culture, and high and delicate and sensitive feelings,—perpetrated from a false sense of condinary people, and unwilling to submit to about the source of the condinary people submit to about to what ordinary people submit to about the source of the condinary people submit to about they assumed to be the judge of their own wrong and to execute a code of their own was the nature of this homicide. He admitted that ordinarily, almost universally, mandet was lights between man and man, among the lower dose of people; but murders had been known instanced Dr. Webster, a man whose character fendant. He conceded that, at of the devidence howed, the shooting in which Sullivan was as unimposeabable as that of the devidence howed, the shooting in which Sullivan was an unimposeabable as that of the devidence howed, the shooting in which Sullivan was man of pride, a man who are reputation had before stood high, a man of culture, a man of pride, a man who are not falled in the sum of pride, a man who for the highest duty of an American citizen was to obey the wholesome laws of the land. It would not do to say, as had been said by counse (Swort), if they should find that the wholesome laws of the land. It would not do to say, as had been said by counse (Swort), if they should find that the reference was prompted by the sum of the carly life of the defendant set of the carly life of the defendant was to which ill must submit,—if in his wrash and passion he assumed to right his own wroners had been summed up, and the health of the health of the carly life of the reliable.

IN COMMENTING UPON SULLIVAN'S CONDUCT AT HAYFORD'S HOUSE,

be said there never was a cooler man than Sullivan,—he reciting verbatim a long speech that he made to Hanford, and telling exactly what the reply was: never was a more skillful and adroit shot made under the circumstances.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, the attendance was as large as in the morning.

Col. Van Arman resumed his argument. He said he desired next to allude to a subject upon which considerable time had been spent by the defense, and that was the

PART WHICH THE DEFENDANT'S WIFE TOOK IN

THE DEFENDANT'S WIFE TOOK IN

one of the most inexcusable and utterly can less murders, he had ever heard orpead of in history of civilized countries. It would not his more than the suffer could in the slightest deg palliate the crime, or even justify the original palliate the crime, or even justify the original point of have any influence whate the crime, or even justify the original point in danger when he fired the shot. He did a creat know that the blow had been struck, says he heard her say, "The scoundrel has struck." He had not seen it. It was passed. It man was coming toward him. May be the struck in the

THOMAS MORAN.

THOMAS MOILAN.

OPENING FOR THE DEPENER.

Mr. Moran then opened the argument for the defense. After referring to the very sad aspect of the case, he devoted particular attention to the communication presented to the Council be the communication presented. or the case, he devoted particular attention to the communication presented to the Council by Ald. Van Osdel, arguing that the association of Mrs. Sullivan's name with that of Mayor Colvin was sufficient of itself to indicate that her chastity was called into question. He asked the jury what they understood by a female lobbyist, and answered the question himself by saying that it was one who carried her points by granting favors. He said that the man who pronounced the communication as susceptible of the construction that Mrs. Sullivan was an intellectual lady proclaimed

traduced and vilified his wife. He asserted that if Sullivan had not desired to end the fight, he

COULD HAVE GOUGED

out Hanford's eye when his finger was in it. Hanford was not bewildered, did not stagger when he got up. The teatmony for the prosecution showed that he struck somebody, and the defense proved conclusively that that somebody was Mrs. Sullivan,—that she was struck a brutal voluntary blow in the face by the craven, cowardly, miserable wretch. There was more evidence to show this than there was to show that Sullivan shot Hanford, even taking his own admission for it. No man had challenged the fact. Any one who would do so was not fit to make his mind up on any question. The jury must believe it, because they had sworn to believe the evidence submitted to them under oath. A man that could sit down in his own house, with his little prate tiling children about him and his wife by his side, and write such an article about a woman whom he did not know, the wife of a neighbor, was a brute, and would naturally strike a woman. The jury must believe beyond a reasonable doubt that Sullivan drew a pistol and fired a shot when he was, in his opinion, in apparent danger from Hanford. The evidence showed that he was pinioned in the strong arms of a friend of the man who was an enemy, and his own enemy, as he thought. There was the man, said Mr. Moran, who had infamonaly slandered and asseverated again and again to his face the slander; who had struck his wife, rushing towards him as it was said with his hands up. He claimed that the fact that Mc Mullen had his hands out to keep Hanford away was evidence that he (McMullen) feared

from Hanford. Would the jury say that Sullivan did not think he was in danger.

SPORTING MATTERS.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROADS

INDIANAP

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Special Dispatch to The Trill SYUBLD, Ill., Oct. 28.—A V

Bitten by a Tarr Pueble (Obt.) Cate Dan Sheppard, a workman lo Water-Works ditch, at the

REAL ROOMS IN SOLUTION OF THE PARTY STATES AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARTY STATES AND ADMINISTRA

to let him so.

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the New York

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g matter. His

or is it his cus-

rived in New York Russia Friday. Her RIBUNE have been nd" have given se-n, and one of them z Eux," in which a sh character. play, "The Lady it investigator to court," which was re about 1082. Park Church it another candi-Church in this to let him go.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Movement of Currency to the Interior Still Light.

A Fair Demand for Discoun The Clearings \$3,900,000.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Steadler, with an Easier Tone.

A Tendency to Delivers in Several Departm Reaction from the War Excitoment.

Grain in Sight -- Foreign Experts-The Supply of Wheat to Western

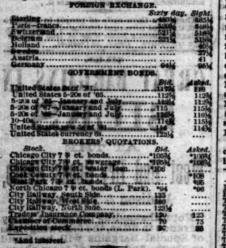
### FINANCIAL.

FLOOD a O'BRIEN IN '49.

To the early days in California when banks were scarce, the leading San Francisco saloons used to receive deposits from their customers, to be repaid on demand. Among the establishments of this on comand. Among the establishments of this kind, named by the San Eraneisso Chronicle in a recent article on "Currency in California," was that kept by the possest bousans kings, Flood & O'Brien. This was their first lesson in banking. O'OLD AND OREENAUES.

Gold was 100% 2110 in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 91% 200% cents on the dollar



BY TELEGRAPH.

Othe Watern described Free.

New York, Oct. 23.—Gold declined to 109% in the morning, but there was more activity towards the close of the day on dispatches announcing Roumania's probable alliance with Eusels, and the price advanced to 110. The opening figure was 100%. Carrying rates 1 and 1½ per cent, and barrowing rates fast, 1, 2, and 3 per cent per annum, and 1-84 per cent per drem.
Georgements closed steady.

In railread bonds the leading feature was Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible, which rose from 80 to 81 on an annually large business. Union Fatilic firsts declined to 1634. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupous remained from 1654. Milwantes & St. Paul, LaCrosse Hirleign, and at 160%, 40 7 2-10 at 50%, and consolidated sinking funds at 88% 26%.

State bonds were neglected.

The stock market opened from and some leading shares advanced. Subsequently, however, a weaker recline set in, and there was a decline of 6 to 16, 4 to latter on 8th from sealing them arket became steady, with some recovery in prices. There was increased activity, and general advance in stocks owing to a combination of causes. A state theory and proposed activity, and a general advance in stocks owing to a combination of causes, in other teners in from London reported Roumands as having resolved upon detains.

REAL ESTATE.

e f. MSK125 ft. dated Jan 24 (John V.E. Predericks to The Lake Shore Distilling Company).

Tredericks to The Lake Shore Distilling Company).

dates to the Lake Shore Distilling States of the States 2,000 5,000 7,500 5,200

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding

<b>经现象的</b>	Receipts.		Shipments.	
000 vi	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
, bris	18,416	0,878	10,012	7,815
it. bu	119, 228	149, 146	77,253	345, 986
bu	179, 489	174,799	360, 822	120, 130
bu bu	55,848 7,949	101,410	54, 799	43,406
y, bu	37.911	13,900	760 12,127	8,664
seed. Ibs.	253, 253	184, 290	480, 585	256, 335
seed, lbs.	473,000	240,940	\$86, 101	192.519
rn, lbs	168,000	49,976	160, 270	167.0 X
nata, los	44,800	6,670	2,723,993	802,651
bris	252	*********	260	
bole	40	*********	25	327
bgis Ibs	88,450	270	977 054	1, 371, 906
w. The	57,370	30,162	23,000	60.000
w, 1ba r, 1ba	111, 175	71,038	126,950	147,035
hogs, No.	A0127014			\$15,000,000
hogs, No.	7,851	5,514	3, 629	5, 286
e, No	667	1,337	1,505	2, 236
lbs.	212,809	255	848	407
wines, bris	382	231,770	348,410	189,950
lba.	176,313	299, 276	311,796	330, 225
lbs	18,037	8,578	10,414	1,790
tons	6,577	GUICE TO STATE	1, 234	E-C ST BANK
tons er, m	247		192	**** *****
er, m	590	8, 116	2.841	3, 020
ies, m		2,915	935	1,42
bris	364 950	5,000	4,787	3,200
ry, lba	850	1,087	5500 P 15	**** *****
DE28		100	********	
pkgs	580	852	87	588
pkgs c. txs pies, bris.	1,702	2, 178	1,508	171
bu	11,677	6,707	1,300	2, 190

Contents the state of the content of

and 14c to New York on corn. The enge

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly the following as the visible supply of grain, prising the stocks in granary at the principal p of accumulation at lake and seaboard port

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn,	Octie,	Barte,
New York	1,923,074	1,491,002	928,743	190, 80 48, 00
Aibany Buffalo Shicago	120,297	151,548 2,044,444	20, 139 598, 317	70,51
Milwaukee	986,609	7,890	172,701	277,37
Poledo,	617, 283 356, 268	623, 991 14, 670	234,232 51,891	17,55
b. Louis	474,000 474,011	85,000 254,973	18,000	35,00 128,87
Peoria	5, 839	103,063 125,186	207, 332 60, 358	97, 94 17,84
Toronto	289,778 476,321 18,000	69, 132 90, 030	84,594 16,000	424, 91 82, 10
hflade ohia	180,000 43,734	415,000	80,000	15,00
saltimore sake shpt's wk	1,079,640	1, 146, 168 811, 965	144,705	114,70
n N. Y. canals	-	1,722,900	12,373	349,52
ot Oct. 7, '78	9, 395, 655	9, 707, 950	2,810,047	1, <b>892, 89</b> 1, 970, 28
ot Sept. 30, "76 ot Sept. 23, "76 ot Sept. 16, "76	8, 382, 641	7, 285, 014	2, 366, 696 2, 291, 666	882,910 746,59
ot Sept. 9. 76.	7,433,460	8,905,759	2.446.971	673, 851
ot Sept. 2, '76. ot Oct. 16, '75.	11230, 150	5, 688, 008	2, 781, 059 1	1,661,617

GENERAL IN ALCOHOL—Was steady at \$2.20.

BROOM—CORN—The Eastern demand continues fair, and good corn is selling more freely at the reduction related below. Quotations for red tipped and inside the selling of the Western demand in the Western

The standards can be all an invested a final point of the control of the control

New Orleans moisses, choice, 63863c; do prime, 558 88; do, common to good, 46360c; Porto Rico moisses, 48650c; porto Rico moisses, 48650c; porto Rico moisses, 5860c; black-strap, 31632c.

Selectes—Allapice, 1816017c; cloves, 49043c; cards, 38638c; papper, 1756218c; nutmegs, \$1,1091.15; Calculta gianger, 148450.

Soars—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 64/37c; White Lily, 59680c; White Rose, 55/486c; Royal Savon, 55/4850c; Banner, 8c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. Shippers were out of the marker, being shable see of case, and there was little demand even for the new grades No. 1 timothy, 511.50 free on restrict, 57.50 on track; No. 1 do, 57.00; No. 2 hours, 54.00.

HIGHWAN 25—Were quiet and steady at the ruling rice of nearly three weeks past. Sale was resported of 100 bris at \$1.10 per gal. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write as follows: "The production in the States has been again increased, yet the supply is hardly equal to the demand, and a further increase is looked for. The following it the prevent production in the States named daily: Illinois, 87.305 gals; Indian, 16,200; Kentucky, 11,327; Missouri, 4,000; New York, 8,00; Ohio, 36,700; Wholo, 36,700; W

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Barley mashes obside. Rye quiet and irms escass:

Barley mashes prime to choice; fall, \$1.1061.15;

other quonation size.

Provintors prime to choice; fall, \$1.1061.15;

other quonation size.

Provintors prime to choice; fall, \$1.1061.15;

dis foods 72 Land dull and drooping; mean, foe;

size of the size

ber der de stock tree ver der de stock de stock

their anchor. Some one has blundered, mought to be held responsible for the damage does to the vessels.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGERORY, Oct. 23.—ARRIVED—Ironclad, Utica, 6, 100 bu corn; North Star, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; Polar Star, LaSaille, 5, 600 bu corn; Blusabeth, LaSaille, 6,000 bu corn; Commerce, LaSaille, 6,000 bu corn; Polar Star, LaSaille, 5, 600 bu corn; Blusabeth, LaSaille, 6,000 bu corn; prop Geod, Harry, 6, 500 bu corn; prop Geod, Harry, 6, 500 bu corn; prop Geod, Harry, 6, 500 bu corn; Polight, Ottawa, 8, 200 bu corn; North Branch, Buffalo Rock, 5, 900 bu corn; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 726 bris flour, 700 bris meal; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Freder, 1, 600 bu corn; Memard, Kankakee Freder, 1, 600 bu corn; J. D. Leonard, Jolist, 6,000 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Murria, 6, 100 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Murria, 6, 100 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Murria, 6, 100 bu corn; prop Monauk, Lockport, 3, 080 bu wheat; Lockport, 10,003 bu wheat; Lockport, 10,003 bu wheat; Lockport, 10,003 bu wheat; Lockport, 10,003 bu wheat; Morria, 20,300 fr Immber, 20 m lath; Omnan, Rorria, 40 m ft lumber; M. L. Adams, Depere, 8, 20 ft lumber, 10 m shingles, 200 posts.

THE HURD'S LOG.

The stmr Joseph L. Hurd has returned free later, 1,500-mile voyage to Lake Superior and return Following is the seg kept by her Cherk, T. S. Baker: "Writing up a log of our trips, which are all owner, and the second star of the contract of the first trip in but a repetition of the one previous. Many of my friends say I exaggerate, etc., and some say spelling of outside matters is out of order in a ship log. Suppose it is. These logs are gotten up for that benefit, and if they will but contune to comment upon them, I will feet encouraged, for that to predict, which port we left the morning of the 16th, resching Portage the same creating. Discharge cargo, and proceeded to Eagle Harbor and Marquette, which port we left the morning of the 16th, resching Portage the same carening. Discharge cargo, and proceeded to Eagle Harbor and Marquette, Oct. 20—At Marquette

in the Fourth Precinct
Healy's Hall, and the
710 Archer avenue.

The following was Wentworth faction of and laid on the table to meeting: now, therefore members of the Cook Ofrally, but respectfully, of teachers for the Nors would be an unwarrante and power clearly outside and would be taken by the communication our rights, as a set to prevent the communication.

MALE

GOODS. OLEUM.

ENTINE. RINE.

ch, coal; schr J. M. Hutch-; schr C. J. Roeder, Two Wells, Eric, coal; schr C. amber; schr City of Grand lumber; schr City of Grand lumber; Wolverine, Grand J. O. D., Muskegon, lumber;

Johnson, Muskegon, lumber; maldson, lumber; schr Madimber; schr G. Barber, Muskegon, an Union, Menominée, lumskegon, lumber; schr Laise lumber; schr Currier, Mushr Ironsides, Cedar River, dway, South Haven, lumber; schr J. V. lumber; schr J. G. Masten, lack Hawk, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. G. Masten, lack Hawk, Muskegon, lumber; B. C. Cra

Annie Sherwood, Erie, schr E. E. Tyson, bris beef and sundries; itsoon, Buffslo, 50,000 bu ato, Perry Sound, 5,012 bu 4 boxes shoulders, 3 tieroes hr Northwest, Buffslo, 28,000 E. Filer, Ludington, 50 tons at Manistee, 300 bu corn, 300 2 bris oil, and sundries; propuck, 1,560 bris sugar. EIGHTS. were firmer at 5c for wheat to do to Oswego. The charters thre Kingdaher and Raleigh, 5c, and the prop Vanderbilt he schr Monticello wheat to pacify, 100,000 bu wheat and

MICHIGAN. b at the lumber market is still the schr P. Parsons has been o winter headquarters....The er yawl-boat crushed at the A lumber shover fell off the ar yawl-boat crushed at the A lumber-shover fell off the der into the river st say afternoon. He was much difficulty but etting received no damage.

day that the reason of the md Bay State going sahore at any ago was that the light at his placed by some one. Herebean shown from the steambout half a mile north of Mendals making for this port during sped their anchor after passe night when these two was light was on the North Pier al place, and the vassels, not ashore before they drouped e one has blundered, and onsible for the damage done

E CANAL. 23.—Ararved—Ironciad, Uti-North Star, Marseilles, 6,000 LaSaile, 5,000 bu corn; Eliz-Commerce, LaSaile, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn; Eliston corn; Commerce, LaSalle, Beaver, Henry, 4,700 bu corn; 1000 bu corn; 1000 bu corn; 1000 bu corn; prop Good, Hen-Delight, Ottawa, 6,900 bu Buffalo Rock, 5,900 bu corn; Bridge, 5,000 bu cats, 1,500 Lockport, 726 bris flour, 700 awk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, Menard, Kankakee Feeder, Leonard, Jollet, 6,000 bu Morris, 6,100 bu corn. Light, Ottawa, 83, 150 ft lum-Lockport, 3,080 bu wheat; 6,083 bu wheat; Honitos, ber, 20 m lath; Omahn, Mord, L. Adams, Depere, 83, 354 gles, 200 posts.

PURD'S LOG.

Hurd has returned from her to Lake Superior and returnment by her Clerk, T. S. Baker: of our trips, which are all so to over the same route every ler. With us the last trip is see one previous. Many of my ate, etc., and some say speaker is out of order in a ship's These logs are gotten up for they will but continue to commit feel encouraged, for that it my logs are read with in

at my logs are read with in Chicago, and made good tima where we were delayed thirty-orthwest winds and heavy seatest, had a good ran to Mare left the morning of the 10th, he same evening. Discharged to Eagle Harbor and Mart Marquette we saw steamile, and Ely, and their for Chicago with fall the for Chicago with fall the same Mayhower and Anna art and Bosic Warden, also to, all bound up. Down the shange Mary Jareckt, with the Marge Mary Jareckt, with the The Mystic is going below for the banks of the river we see their log-hate for the winter. Death of the more misses his the sight as Indians all along the river. As the

Needsb Rapids the Canadians are hard at it reming rocks and blasting. They had twenty las bowiders on the scow as we passed. They had been seen to be seen a seed fag, when we must wait until the channed clear. A white fiar denotes all right. The carent here is so great that we can make at the rate of four to five mice an hour only, while paing up. One could almost jump ashore, sing up. One could almost jump ashore, near ate we to the mountain of rocks. We need advantage of the Indian summ weather and crowded her through havit made a grief and fine reut through its Chicago, whe wearrived Monday evening. The Hurd will leave ful lake Superior Wednessan yinght, at 70 crock, Octobe 125." We had a good number of passengers down and we had a boness from the noisy fifteen. Now here is a good opportunity to actual our alnow including all the large families bound for Chicag for the Hurd. We appreciate the favor, John, but just give the Peerless a benefit by way of variety.

PORT HURON.

Special Disputch to The Prinsum.

Four Humon, Mich., Oct. 23.—Down-Prope
Marine City. N. K. Fairbank, Java, Mary
Jarecki, with tag Mistie; schre E. J. McEva,
geanaba, H. Folger, Lafrinier, J. I. Case, FellowCraft, J. Hoyt, M. F. Merrick, City of Chicago,
Pensankee, D. Vance, Yankee Blade, Selkirk,
Campseld, Negamee, Knight Templar, R. Doud.
Us. Propa Oneida, Badere State, Scotia, Arabia,
J. Kershaw, Oakland and barnes; schrs Montans, Mary Lyons, Lady McDomald, Ishpenning,
John Breden, Hasca, John Rust, Correspondent,
Cortes, Hyderabad, Almeda
WED—Sontheast, gentle; weather fine.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispoich to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 23.—ARRIVED—Sch

Maydower.

Tug John Chassel, belonging to the Northfron Company, was partly destroyed by fire yest
day at Portage entry. She was insured in
Breucts' & Malisters' Insurance Company

ERIE.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

Enie. Pa., Oct. 23.—Annivate—Schre Telegraph, Persia, Hoboken, Alzors.

Seven vessels were loading coaf for Chicago this meming. Grain receipts to-day, 65, 000 bm. MISCELLANEOUS.

Corlett, of Maskegon, besched near the North Pier at Grand Haven during the late storm, has been hauled off and Brength into that bacbor. She is being unloaded, and will undergo repairs... The Oswego Pallodium says there is no truth in the report of the loss of the schr Pacific, Capt. Ewart, of Coburg, on the Atlantic... Says the Detroit Tribuse? "The prop New York, which went down in lake Huron a few days since, came out in 185d, and was a weethless can't, a coffin is almost every sense of the word. There are several other props and barges on the lakes which are little if any better, and which should receive the attention of the Steambest Inspectors." The Green Bay Gazette of Tuesday last says: "Runders have been rife for several days of the destruction of the tay Ormsby at the north end of the bay. This morning we met Mr. Sovenson, of Depere, who was more or less interested in that craft, by reason of a claim, who had just returned from the scene of the disaster. The tug had been employed employe in the vicinity of Fayette in towing logs. The latter part of the week before last the tag went ashore. The crew stayed by her a day or two, and on Saturday, the 7th, left her to ge after provisions. During the blow of the following Sunday the tug was thrown over on her side, and it is aupposed some embers smoldering in the store were overturned and set fire to the tag. When the crew returned day found the craft a total wreck. The loss is probably about \$6,000. Insured with Kimball & Libby toe 20,000.

BUTTARO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—A private dispatch monification Manleson, where the will be repaired. The vessel se not seriously damaged. Freights to New York by railway are 7½c on wheat and 7c on corn, an advance of 5c. The reading of requests was followed by prayer by the few Mr. Walker. Mr. Moody gave out to be the pool of the loss of the such as the hearts! Drive and to the loss of the such as the hearts! Drive and the loss of the such as the hearts! Drive and was a wethless can't, a colin is almost every sense of the word. There are several other props and barge on the bleg Thiol Age into the Lord, and was a wethless can't, a colin is almost every sense of the word. There are several other props and barge on the bleg Thiol Age into the Lord, and the sum of the Steamhest Inspectors. The Green Bay Gazette of Tageflay inst says: "Rainers have been the Steamhest Inspectors." "Rainers have been after the received of the by. This morning we into Mr. Scremen. See Depere, who was more or less hat just returned or the try of the see the sum of the sum of the see the sum of the sum of the see the sum of the sum

Healy's Hall, and the Fifth Precinct to No. 770 Archer avenue.

The following was received from the anti-Wentworth faction of the Board of Education, and laid on the table temporarily.

and laid on the table temporarily.

GENTLEMEN: It having come to our knowledge that a resolution which was offered in your Board by Commissioner Holden on the 18th inst. perporting, by action of your Board to proceed to the election of teachers for the Cook County Normal School, is to be acted upon at your present meeting; now, therefore, we, the undersigned, members of the Cook County Board of Education, firmly, but respectfully, represent that an election of teachers for the Normal School by your Board would be an unwarranted assumption of authority and would be taken by us, who are determined to defend our rights, as a signal to appeal to justice to prevent the consummation of such arbitrary action.

defend our rights, as a signal to appear to prevent the consummation of such arbitrary action.

We most respectfully submit that if, as members of such Board, we have failed in our duty, it is the province of the law, and not of your Board, to determine and decide the question, and thus, by due process of law, make room for others more deserving to fill our places.

We beg most respectfully, and with due appreciation of the courtesy that is becoming an addresses to your honorable body, that there are seven sections of law in the Illinois statutes, and seven only, which relate to the management of county normal schools, and that in those sections there is not one word which warrants a member of your Board, much less your whole Board, in taking any steps whatever relating to the management of the Cook County Normal School.

The rights, duties, and privileges which attach to the office of the Board of Education are as sacred to its members as the duties of your office are to each member of your own body. We are standing in defense of principite, and the truth of this statement we can verify if put to the test.

It is our duty as the servants of the people to defend the right as our conscience and judgment dictate without fear, favor, or influence. The people can speak only through us on this question, and when we fall to echo their voice they have their remedy. The duty of a Board of Education is a plain and simple duty. It is simply to select the most competent, fit, and qualified teachers wheen he secured. This duty we have homesky endeavored to fulfill. It is the sacred privilege of each member to your own test to refuse to your own poet. The most competent, fit, and qualified teachers who can be secured. This duty we have homesky endeavored to fulfill. It is the sacred privilege of each member to your own test to refuse to your own the remember to your any perticular man.

Gentlement, for the sake of harmony, we recom-

giving a reason why he sees at to refuse to vote for any particular man.

Gentlemen, for the sake of harmony, we recommend that you avoid all rash action in this matter, and we beg leave to subscribe ourselves respectfully and truly yours

J. J. KRAINEY,
P. J. O'CONSELLA,
GENES D. PLANT.

The resolution introduced a week ago, referred to in the above communication, was called up, and its adoption was urged by Mr. Holden.

iolden.

Mr. Mulloy wanted the resolution referred to be Committee on Judiciary, mannauch as there a doubt about the authority of the Board in

the matter.

Mr. Tabor wanted the resolution adopted. The County Attorney had assured him that the Board had the power to elect teachers, etc.

The motion to refer finally prevailed by a vote of 7 to 6, and the Committee was instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board.

COMMITTER APPORTS.

The Finance Committee reported that it had effected the sale of \$100,000 fire bonds, and a lean of \$50,000. Adopted.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported in favor of the payment of bills amounting to \$1,088.9s, the most of them being in the name of McClevy& Co. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Charities reported favorably on hills aggregating \$5,198.70. Adopted.

The-Hospital Committee was authorized to fix up a temporary amphitheatre for the use of the Medical Board.

Adjourned until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

Dil a blaced like STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—The engineers and firenem on the New Jersey Central Endroad struck
work at 12 to-night. Wherever the trains hapcened to be the engineers dumped the fires, and
the men left the engineer. The consequence is
all traffic on the road is stopped, and many
trains en route are unable to proceed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Arrived—Steamships
ldriatic, from Liverpool; Kentivorth, from
integraMOVILLE, Oct. 23.—The Moravian, from Monless arrived.

THE REVIVAL.

An Increased Interest Manifested in the Salvation of Sinners.

The Good Work of Spreading the Glad Tidings Goes Bravely On.

An Immense Attendance at the Noonday Meeting at Farwell Hall.

Mr. Moody Exhorts His Hearers to Have

Faith in Christ. FARWELL HALL.

FARWELL HALL.
THE SOON PLAYER-MENTING.
The noon meeting at Farwell Hall vesterday was large and interesting. Among the visitors were Bishop Fallows, the Rev. W. A. Smith, of Kankakee; the Rev. A. Wasmouth, Pekin, Ill.; the Rev. Dr. Edwards, Northwestern Christian Advocate, and a Presbyterian pastor from Kewanee, with the usual large attendance of city pastors. The requests for prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Davis, for revival blessings, on the towns of Oahkosh, Wis.; Lima, Wis.; Toplin, Mo., Plymouth, Ind.; Y. M. C. A., Cambridge, Ill.; Springfield, Ill; and thrity-four individual requests, eight mothers for their sons, four mothers for their daughters, six persons anxions for their own salvation. A special request came from a church in Haunibal, Mo., for prayers for the church, and for the pastor, who has departed from the faith. The name was not given, but this is supposed to refer to the Rev. Mr. Savage, who was formerly in that city, from whence he came to a Unitarian Church in Chicago, and is who was formerly in that city, from whence he came to a Unitarian Church in Chicago, and is now a prominent Rationalist in Boston. There were also prayers asked for Sanday-school scholars, young men who do not believe in Christ, business men who are scoffers at religion, ten husbands presented by their wives, and several special requests on behalf of persons who are sick and cannot attend these meetings.

Air. Days announced that he had received quests for prayers for inebriates, which would be presented on the Temperance day, Friday. The reading of requests was followed by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Walker. Mr. Moody gave out as the Scripture lesson the 105th Psalm, com-mencing, "Oh give thanks unto the Lord, call

and amuse the congregation with all sorts of strange noises in the house of God. But you just let a revival breat out in that schurch, and see how they all begin to sing, men, women, and children, old and young, all together, and they are singing unto God, mind you, not to one another. I always fer! greatly encouraged when we go to a new place, and the people take up these Gospel songs, and sing them in their homes, and the boys pick them up and whistle them on the streets. I suppose everybody in Jerusalem was singing paslins when in their homes, and the boys pick them up and whistle them on the streets. I suppose everybody in Jerusalem was singing paslins when the Arch was brought home, and so it ought to be the us in these, days. The Ark of the Lord is moving on, and people are togenaing to come sing unto the Lord, and printed age.

The next thing workness works. God likes to the control of the control of

going to establish a family sitar."

A pastor from Kewanee, III., who has been speading a day or two in the revival meetings gave some account of his experience in them, and asked the prayers of the meeting for the region of country from whence he came.

The next speaker was the Rev. Dr. Gitson, who is always listened to with delight. The Doctor reduced three calls one day last week to a pastorate sway from Chicago, and he is likely to keep on refusing if he remains as happy and successful in his work as he exidently is, judging by the tone and substance of his remarks at the noon meeting yesterday.

In spite of Mr. Moody's, rule that all of the speaking should be from the platform, a colored brother stood up under the gallery and was under full headway before any one could bring him down. His particular pealm of thanksgring was over the return of Brother Moody from Great Britain, where he had been sent by the Lord to prepare him for this great work in his old home in Chicago, just as Moses was sent out of Egypt into Median, that he might be prepared to be the leader of the Lord's host to the borders of the promised land. He called upon the Y. M. C. A. and the citizens of Chicago to reloice that their old comrade was back amongst them once more, and to pray that the series of revivals on both sides of the ocean might go on in greater power and glory tiff all the Kingdoms in this world should come into the Khngdom of Christ.

Mr. Sankey related the toaching incident of the conversion of a man, the son of a praying mother is Scotland, who at her request had attended one of their meetings in Philadelphia. The man had been a notorious infidel; but was so deeply convicted that he could not attend to business, so he had closed his office, and strayed into one of their meetings, and then presented himself in the inquiry-room, where he found he Sarior before he left the place. The next my adispatch from his mother came back under the sea, in these words, "Bless the Lord, O my soul." Mr. Sankey then sung as a solo the c

mo."

A dispatch was read from Oshkosh, announcing the successful opening of the revival work in that city last Sunday morning, by Messrs. Needham and Stebbins. There was a large morning meeting, and overflow meetings in the afternoon.

morning meeting, and overflow meetings in the afternoan.

Another dispatch from Kalamazoo, Mich., announced the opening of the work in that city by Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, with very encouraging prospects. The General Association of Congregational Churches of Missouri sent their greeting to Chicago by telegraph, desiring to be reinembered in prayer.

The usual meetings for women in the upper hall and for men in the lower were held for thirty minutes. All men are rigidly excluded from the women's meeting, and, as a master of course, no women are to be seen at the meetings of the men. The result is a larger freedom in prayer, testimony, and exhortation, by means of which these after-meetings are coming to be seasons of great spiritual power.

THE TABERNACLE. THE TABERNACLE.

EVERING SERVICE.

The opening prayer hast evening was by the Rev. W. J. Petrel, one of the city clergy of the the Protestant Episcopal Church. He closed with the Lord's Prayer, a notable fact, this being the first time that form of prayer has been used at the Tabernacle. Mr. Sankey sang the "Ninety and Nine" again, by request, after which Mr. Moody announced his subject as "FAITH."

I want to call your attention to a dry subject.

"FAITH."

I want to call your attention to a dry subject.

Some of you will say, "O dear, if I knew Mr.

Moody was going to preach on faith, I wouldn't
have come to night." Well, my friends, if it is
an old and dry subject, it is also a very important one, for none of you can ever enter the
Kingdom of God without it.

The next thing to do is to find out the true
definition of the word., Let us look for it in
the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, and at the
first verse: "Now, faith is the substance of
things hoped for, the evidence of things not

first verse: "Now, faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Then the chapter goes on to tell us about Abel, and Enoch, and Noah, and Abraham; by faith they did this, and by faith they did that. Sixteen times that form of words occurs. "By faith" they did so and so. And you will find that the successful men in the Bible and out of it are always men of strong faith.

faith.

There are three things that go to make up faith: knowledge, assent, laying hold. A great many people got as far as knowledge and the assent. They say, "O yes, I believe; I assent," but they don't lay hold of the Word of God and hold on to it for dear life. Faith is the

lose faith ones another, and in the banks and blowness-houses, and there would be a terrible cattle of thmys. Well, the faith with which a man believes in God is just the same kind of faith as that with which he believes in his neighbor. The only difference is in the object. Some people make a mistake right here. They think that saving faith is something that God is going to send unto them from Heaven. Faith is an outward look, and not an inward look. It looks away from self to Christ; it looks over all mountains and up to God Himself. It bears God speaks and it says amno! amen!

In the seventeenth chapter of Jeremiah at the fifth verse, the Lord says: "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and who maketh flesh his own and departeth from the Lord." But a little further along we read: "Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord." There is no dependence to be put in man. You dare not even trust yourself. Your own heart has deceived you agreat many times; but if you put your trust in the living God you may live in peace and joy all the while. There is no use in trusting in Princes and ministers or churches or creeds. This eleventh chapter of Hebrews tells us about the man who believed, but just go on to the twelfth, and you find that notwithstanding we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, we are to win the race set before us, not looking unto Abel, or unto Abraham, or unto Moses, but 'looking unto Jesus, the anthor and the set of the set of

the Emperor lest the reins. A soldier, seeing his danger, threw himself before the runaway horse, and, at the risk of his life, caught the reins and gave them into the Emperor's hand. He was very grateful for the service, and, bowing his thanks, he said: "I make you Captain of my body-guard." The soldier did not go back into the ranks, but, taking the Emperor at his word, at once took his place at the head of the body-guard. The officer is command ordered him back.

"No," said be, "I am Captain of the Guard."
"Who said it!"
"He said it," pointing to the Emperor, and that settled the matter.
So let us do with the promises of God. He said it, and that settles the matter for us. I have heard some people say they are so constituted that they can't believe the Bible. Suppose a brother here were to invite me home to dinner with him to morrow, and I were to hestate and say I was so constituted that I couldn't believe he wanted me to come! That is only another way of telling God He is a liar. Don't talk about your unbelief as a constitutional misfortuna; it is a fatal, dumning sin.

Suppose you knew some beggar who had been begging at a sirect-corner for years, and some day you should see him with a new suit of clothes on, and all fixed up like a gentleman. You salute him said say, "Heggar, how is this!"
"I sin's a beggar any more," he replies.
"What! How is this!"
"Well, a man came along and gave me \$10,-00, and Pve got it saig in the bank; so I am

"I sin't a beggar any more." he replies.

"What! How is this!"

"Well, a man came along and gave me \$10,000, and Pve got it saic in the bank; so I am not begging any more."

Then you begin to doubt and ask him how he got the money, and he says, "Why, I just reached out my hand, and he gave me the money."

"Well, but I am afraid there was something wrong in the way you held out your hand."

"Never mind," says the man, "that don't make any difference; I've got the money."

So, my friends, never mind your feelings and the way you come to Christ. Any nath is good enough, if it only brings you to Christ.

Who will come to Christ to-night! Who will set to his seal that the Word of God is true!

The after-meeting was led by Bishop Fallows, Dr. Williamson, now of the Michigan Avenue M. E. Church, and other brothers.

The following letters from Kenosha were re-

The following letters from Kenosha were re-cived yesterday: Ceived yesterday:

Kenosha, Oct. 28.—Deer Brother Cree: Our first day with Brother Moorehouse has been glorious. Crowded houses and inquiring souls at the very start! With all our hearts we thank you for sending us this noble brother. Ask your noon meeting not to cease praying for a great work in Kenosha. Pray especially that all the members of the churches may be converted. Yours in love.

H. C. Hiremook.

H. C. Hrrescock.

Kenosha.—Sunday night meetings very promising. Unity, Power, and Love prominent. Meetings very large to begin with. Xrs. Mr. Moody amounced that the subject of his discourse for Tuesday and Wednesday nights will be: "The Blood."

MISCELLANEOUS.

METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday in their rooms on Washington street. Elder Jutkins in the chair.

As this was the first meeting of the conference

As this was the first meeting of the conference year, the election of officers to serve during the year was the first thing attended to.

The result of the election was as follows: President, Eider Jutkins; Vice-President, the Rev. Mr. Williamson; Secretary, the Rev. T. P. Marsh; Business Committee, the Rev. Messra. Youker, McChesney, and Spencer.

A resolution was passed indorsing the revival movement and asking special prayers for its success.

movement and asking special prayers for its success.

The following question will be considered at the next meeting: "What is the best method of meeting the running expenses of our church?"

The Presbytery of Chicago met at the ministerial rooms, McCormick's Block, yesterday, the Moderator, the Rev. Walter Forsythe, in the chair.

The Rev. J. A. Walker was transferred to the Presbytery of Council Binds.

The spolication of William R. Scott to be received under the care of the Presbytery was considered, and, after a vigorous examination, he was recommended for aid to the Board of Education.

Education.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday at 10:30.

congregational.

The Association of Congregational Ministers of this city met yesterday morning in Room No. 1 Grand Facific Hotel, and granted letters to the Rev. William Alvm Bartlett and the Rev. C. D. Helmer, pastors who have left their charges here to go elsewhere. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RALAMAZOO, Mick., Oct. 23.—The advent of Maj. Whittle and Prot. Bliss here, to begin a work of evangelizing in the Burr-Oak City, was awaited with great interest by the Christian people of the place and many others. Their meetings had been thoroughly anticipated by the appointment of a competeut business committee, of ushers, and a large and truly admirable chofr; also by much public and private prayer. They arrived early on Saturday afternoon, and in the evening met the clergy of the village co-operating in the movement, and their wives, with the heads of the denominational schools here, at a reception tendered thom by the Rev. H. F. Spencer and Mrs. Kate H. Ford. This, they said, was a unique feature in their experience, and served very happily to inaugurate their work. At 3:30 Sabbath morning the spatious audience-room of the Baptist Church was filled for the opening meeting. It was conducted by Maj. Whittle with great acceptance; and Prof. Bliss did not disappoint the highly-raised expectations of his listeners. He has been in splendid trim from the beginning, and sings the Gospel with absorbing and often thrilling effect. The meeting made a capital beginning of the services of the week. The ordinary foreneon of their own, from the Lext, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." All united in the evening for a grand meeting, which filled to overflowing the largest audienceroom of the churches here—that of the Presbyterian Church. At least 1,400 were present, and many scores went away unable to gain admission. Mr. Whittle, taking his text from the Prophet Joel, addressed the multitude with great effectiveness, and Mr. Bliss admirably led his chort of fifty, and at times the great andience, in songs that must have reached every heart. The opening day of the

CRIME.

BURGLARY. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 28.—Burglars last. fond Du Lac, Wis., Oct. 28.—Burglars last, night entered four places, securing about \$400. At the residence of Col. J. Ewen they pretented a revolver at the head of Miss Ewen and elicited the information desired. They then robbed the house of \$200 in jewelry and money. At the grocery of W. Ballschmeider they took \$15, two watches, and a large quantity of cigars in all \$100. At the other two places visited they were frightened away. No clew.

VANDALISM. VANDALISM.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Iowa Chyr, Ia., Oct. 23.—Some scoundrels last night set fire to a large quantity of baled straw belonging to M. T. Close & Sons, and shipped to him for use in his paper-mill. It had not yet been unloaded from the ears when it was set on fire. Mayor Morrow offers a reward for the apprehension of the incendiary. This makes the second loss of the kind which Mr. Close has sustained.

ANNA DICKSON. ANNA DICKSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Oct. 23.—Anna Dickson, the colored woman sentenced to the Penitentiary from St. Genevieve County for twenty-five years, for murder, who escaped from custody last week, was captured at Russelville yesterday and returned to prison to-day. She had hired out as family servant.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER. MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—A special to the Bulletin states that N. J. Law was murdered near Bastrop, La., Saturday night. Law was riding out of town when he was fired upon and mortally wounded, and his horse killed. No clue to the assassin. New York, Oct. 22.—Henry Schwamb, who was convicted of the murder of Henry Belte, at Union Hill, N. J., has been sentenced to be hanged on the 8th day of December.

NASBY. He Brings the News from Indiana to

Village.

CONFEDERT X ROADS, WHICH IS IN THE STATE

Confeder X Roads, Which is in the State uv Kentucky, Oct. 13, 1876.—The Corners is itself agin! The noose from Indians fell onto in like a soothin bam, and diffeosed sich neece and satisfackahen ez we heve's expectanced sence the intelligence uv the first Bull Run.

Think uv it! Bloo-Janes Willyums is Governor, and clean-shirtid aristocracy hes been rebooked! The outposts uv the enemy kev bin kerried—we shel kerry the citadel in November. I wux the first to communicate the vicry to the Corners, for I helpt to win it in person. I hed bin at Bunkersville, in Injeany, for two weeks, with a party uv Kentucky Reformers in charge, wich I votid in that State.

When Tilden wux nominated on a Reform platform I swore a sollium oath that watever I cood do to bring about Reform I wood do, and I hev kep my oath. I took fifty Reformers from the Corners to Bunkersville. Them Kentuckians—ex zelus for Reform ex I wax myself—votid on an averige three times apece; and each uv em, with the help uv some purlistic Reformers that Tilden sent on direct to help me, kep at least three Republikins each from votin. And the whole uv it didn't cost the New York Reform Rureau more than \$1,000! Kin any Reformers how a better record than that?

Ther wux an ovashun when I returned with my Reformers. The Corners borrered all the mules from the entire naberhood, and come over to the stashen at Secoshurville, to take us home. The cavalcade wux met jist out uv the village by a perceshin the site of wich gladdened my heart. Capt. McPelter appeared on hossback in his Confedrit yooniform, Deekin Pogram kerried the rife wich he yoosed to bushwhack Fedrel pikkets with, and the rank and file uv the Dimocrisy appeered in the Confedrit gray wich they laid orf wen Richmond fell and the triumph uv the Southern cox wax postponed.

Deekin Pogram fell on Capt. McPelter's neck, and wept profosely.

poned.

Deckin Pogram fell on Capt. M'Pelter's neck, and wept profoosely.

"Injeanny's Dimekratic!" sobbed the old saint. "That elex Tilden, and I shel lick a nig-

"Injeanny's Dimekratic!" sobbed the old saint. "That elex Tilden, and I shel lick a nigger once more!"

"Lick niggers!" wuz the Captain's reply; "the Ethiopian will wish he could change his sixtu now. The one he hez won't be uv much yoose to him."

Arrivin' at Bascom's, that great man put a noo bar'l on tap, and remarked that, now that a solid South hed some show uv regainin' her rites, to cha ge for likker wood be a holler mockery. And, with teers estreemin down his cheeks,—they wuz teers uv joy,—he said:

"Fellow-citizens, to the coz uv Reform I devote this bar! Likker is free to-nite."

We organized a meetin, uv course, that we mite arrange for reepin in the frosts uv the victry we hed won in injeany.

We shood a proclamation to the carpit-baggers in the county that we shood not yoose vicience to rid ourselves uv em, ef it wuz possible to avoid is; but we gave em notis that we wood neether buy uv em, sell to em, or employ em in any possible way. We gave em notis, also, that votin for Hayes constitutid a carpit-bagger, and in the intrest of peece we shood promptly shoot every one wich perposed to wantonly outrage us by perposin to do sich a thing. Peece we must hev ef we hev to kill every carpet-bagger and nigger in the country to get it.

We warned the niggers that, while we desired to live in harmony with 'em, harmony was only attainable by their observin the conditions necessary. They must know now that Tilden's eleckshum wuz certin, that they cood no longer look to the Fedrii Governent for perteckshum, and that we held their fates in our hands. They must resoom their normal condition or take the penalty.

And the people set to work sternly that event to care out the receiver.

must resoom their normal condition or take the penalty.

And the people set to work sternly that even-in to carry out their noshens. The nigger butcher, at the north end, wux ordered to leeve in ten minite; and, for feer that he woodent, his shop wux confisticated and his house tore down. Two nigger plasticated and his house tore down the houses wux guittid; and we wood hev gone through Pollock, only he and Joe Righer put up the shutters, in the most cowardly manmer, ex soon ex our people sallied out, and laid behind cm with Heary rifles and sich, and defied us. Ther never kin be peece here so long ex these men make that store a rallyin point for the disaffectid niegers.

The next mornin we held another meetin to git our claims agin the Government in some kind uv shape. We found that in almost every instance the citizens hed got em too low. For instance, Deckin Pogram hed a claim for a mule, a lot uv sweet potatoes, and six lengths uv raifence. He hed nut this in for \$4.00 only, wich

instance the citizens had got em too low. For instance, Deckin Fogram had a claim for a mule, a lot uv sweet potatoes, and six lengths uv railfence. He hed put this in for \$5,000 only, wich wuz absurdly low. Ez the half goes to the Reform-looby, and the expenses uv electin a Reform-looby with the work of the work of

ry. My sky is britenin.

Petroleum V. Nasby, Reformer.

An International Potato-Exhibition.

London Times, Sept. 29.

What is described as an "international Potato-Exhibition for the encouragement of the best methods of potato culture and diffusion of improved verieties," was yesterday opened at the Alexandra Palace. It was stated that there were over 2,200 dishes of potatoes exhibited, and they covered six long tables in the concert-hall of the building. We believe this is only the second year of the show, which is therefore in its infancy. There is scope for improvement in the extent and aim of such a work. E-youd doubt the attraction and value of the work may be considerably increased. Looking at the six long tables loaded with plates of tubers, good show though they make, they teach nothing to the mass of the public. All the specimens were uncooked, and, beyond their varying sizes, colors, names, and exhibitors, the onlooker gathered nothing of information. A house-keeper might take a lesson if in some future exhibition she could see the relative merits of the potato, cooked as well as uncooked; learn that smooth well-grown "snowfakes" are preferable to rough-skinned "fukes," that redjacketed kidneys may be excellent baking pototoes, but that "Kinga" are better for boiling: that certain "snowballs" will steam where they will spoil by boiling. In short, in the purchase or cooking of potatoes as much judgment may be exercised by a knowledge of the respective external appearances of the varieties as in the nurchase of an apple. The present show is decidedly a success as far as it goes. There are 500 exhibits, and no fewer than 17 classes in which prines are offered and were allotted. The highest wrian is "class A," given by the Alexandra Palace Company, was 13 guineas. In other classes sliver cups, valued at ten guineas, as

Brunswick, was successful in carrying off the first prize in as many as four classes. With the exception of this exhibitors and two others from Scotland, the exhibitors were all of the British islands, and the title of "International" is therefore somewhat of a misnourer. That is may assume far larger proportions, under the management of an executive committee some of whose names are well known in agriculture, may be quite possible, and it may certainly be made of considerable usefulness.

Color of the Color

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Formerly Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., h
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.
WILL E. CHAPMAN.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS Week commencing Monday evening, Oct. 23. A great bill. Last week of SENATOR BOB HART. A host of Noveltles. New Bongs, New Ballads, New Sketches. Friday, Oct. 27, Benefit of Bot Hart.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST WERK of the talented C MR. JOSEPH MURPHY

AS DAN O'HARA, In the New Irish Drama, KERRYGOW

Every Night and Saturday hatinee. Next Week—Grand Italian Opera, under the di-rection of MAX STRAKOSOH. ADELPHI THEATRE.

IONDAY, OCT. 28. AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL First Appearance of the Great Gymnasts, Curry an Fox: Miles and Evans, the Great Sketch Artists; Mi Josephine Shunkey: Goss and Fox: Sheehan and Jone Min Victoria Reynolds; Ida Devers; and the Carbis, Cir. This week, first time on any stage of the Great Loc Drama, NEMESIS, Oil, THE HERIGA NOS OF CHICAGO replete with Startling Tableaux. New Scenery, etc. Ladies' Mights—Thurrisys and Sundays.

Matinees—Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOOLET'S MINSTRELS. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House. COLISEUM.

IMPORTANT CHANGE INAUGURATION OF Regular Matinee for Ladies and Children EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 24, at 2:30 p. m. Admission, 25c to all parts of the house. No Drinking or Smoking.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. This Afternoon and Evening FRANK JONES his great Sensational Drams, entitled the BLACK FLAND, and TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-BOOK. Matin every day.

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New York and Giangowe
CALIFORNIA, Get 28, 1mm | YICTORIA, Nov. 11, 1 pm
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Cabina, 965 to 800. Intermediate, 335; mecrage, 328.
New York and Louison:
AUSTRALIA, Oct. 28, Boon | ELYSIA, ..., Nov. 4, 7 am
Cabins 255, to 270; Steerage, 328.
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FIENDERSON BROTHERS, 50 Washington-4. North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Sainrday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken.
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MISCELLANEOUS. MESSES. COULLEAC & MAHLER, 16 ros de la Grange, Batelière, Paris, are sole agents for this paper in France. INJECTION CADET

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MADAME O. DA SILVA

and Mrs. Alex Bradford's (formerly Mrs. Og Bedfasm's) English, French, and German Bear and Day-School for young laddes and californ, calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-sighth-st., York. Baopens Sept. 23. Application may made by letter or personally, a above. Charlier Institute for Young Ladies
107 Madhen av. New York.
Will reopen September 28. A few boarders will 1
taken. Papits properts for the Prevent Examination
for the Property of the Prevent Examination
for the Property of the Prevent Examination
for the Property of the Prevent Inc.

DECEMBER 18. Francisco.

GAILBOAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO, ALTOR & ET LOUIS and

KANBAS CITY & DRAVER SHO Union Depot. West Side, near Medi Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 1223

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN 80 HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL I hien Depot, corner Madison and Canal-Office, Sa South Clark-st., opposite Shern and at Depot.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passeng?

Rockford, Dubuque & Stour
City.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.
Atchbon & St. Lowen worth.
Atchbon & Loseph Exp.
Atchbon & Loseph Exp.
Atchbon & Loseph Exp.
Atchbon & St. Loseph Exp.
Bendots, Ottawa & Streator
Passenger.

4:15 p. m. \*2:55 p. m.
7:55 p.

Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Siceping Cars. to.
New York without change.
Atlantic Express — Pullman
PainceDrawing-Room Siceping Cars and Hotel Cars..... 5:05 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

Only line remains the hotel cars to New York.

CHICAGO & PACIFIO RAHLBOAD.

Depot corner Chicago avenue and Larrabos and Tarrabos and T

Leava | Arriva

4Delly, \*Delly, Sendeys excepted.

4Delly, \*Delly, Sendeys excepted.

HIGAGO, BOOK INLAND & PACHYM BAHLEDAI
Depot, corner of Yan Buren, and Sherman House.

Office of Chart-4., Bherman House.

Leave. Acrive.

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Histor reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

## THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

trought by its Lightning-Train.

The Rev. W. F. Forbush addressed a large undience at the lecture-room of the Philosophial Society last night upon the "Origin of Life."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanase, Opticism, 88 Madison street (Tribuna wilding), was at 8 a. m. 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 8; 19 m., 56; 3 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 65. Baromter at 8 a. m., 20:51; at 8 p. m., 20:54.

Patrick Connelley, the tender of the Galena tailroad bridge at Kinzie street, was accident-lly run over yesterday morning, and received ather severe injuries about the right foot. Dr. sham, who attended him, thinks amputation

he Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon a McGrath, a resident of the Town of Lake, was killed at 3 o'clock Sunday morning by agr run over by a train on the Burlington & ney Rafiroad. A verdict of accidental of the returned. The deceased was 84 years of a single, and a railroad laborer by occupa-

Pollak for trial. Jean Philippe had employed Counselor Schlernitzauer, and Bauer put his destinies into the fist of Lawyer Sparling.
Two interpreters agere engaged to drag the necessary facts out of Jean, who does not speak English, and they and his counsel wrestled with him, even as did Bauer with Miller and Jacob with the angel, but he falled to prove anything further than the loan to Bauer, with nothing to show that the latter had promised anything in he way of a set-up job. Barney Aaron and a lew others of the "boys" were on hand, and fiter Bauer's discharge, which was a matter of ourse, all hands adjourned for a good time.

ew others of the "boys" were on hand, and free Bauer's discharge, which was a matter of ourse, all hands adjourned for a good time.

RED-CROSS OF BOME AND CONSTANTINE.

At the annual conclave of the Grand Imperial council of the Red Cross of Rome and Contantine of the State of Illinois, held vesterday the Hall of Apolio Commandery, the following officers were elected and installed: Sir Robrit B. Smith, Alton, Grand Sovereign; Sir J. H. (fles, Chicago, Grand Viceroy; Sir J. C. Smith, hicago, Grand Sr. General; Sir G. W. Barnard, thicago, Grand Jr. General; Sir R. B. Miller, thicago, Grand High Prelate; Sir B. P. Leynolds, Chicago, Grand High Chancellor; ir J. J. French, Chicago, Grand Recorder; Sir W. Dunning, Cairo, Grand High Almoner; ir J. A. Hawley, Dixon, Grand Chamberlair, ir J. S. McCall, Freeport, Grand Architect; Sir O. Cottrell, Chicago, Grand Marehal; Sir R. Michaels, Plymouth, Grand Standard Bearer; Ir L. R. Jerome, Princetou, Grand Herald; Sir A. Phillis, Cairo, Grand Orator; Sir J. P. eerns, Chicago, Grand Sentinel.

SUPERINTENDENT HICKEY ND THE CELEBRATED DANIEL WEBSTER. One of the evening papers yesterday pub-shed what purported to be facts about the aperintendent of Police, Marshal Hickey, he points of the article were that Hickey a notorious colored man who keeps a saloon, dance-house, and house of prostitution—all in one—on Biler avenue; that Daniel Webster had paid to Hickey \$3,000 as hush-money or "blood-money" and that the Chief of Police and Daniel Webster were "in" with each other, and that they were both bad men; that Daniel's place was a veritable hell-hole, etc., etc., and that it was a fence and resert for thieves. notorious colored man who keeps a saloon

ort for thieves.

The charges being severe and likely to produce a sensation, a TRIBUNE reporter took time resterday afternoon to ask the Chief what he had to say about them.

Mr. Hickey said that the entire Mr. Hickey said that the entire article was false, and that he should take no notice of it. He had been assailed before, but no one had proved aught sgainst him. He could account for the charges by the fact that not many months ago the worst men on the detective force had been discharged for many good reasons. That clement, comprising several notorious loafers and men who never should have had positions on the force, had now to a certain degree clubbed together for one purpose, the removal of Mr. Hickey from his present position. They had done everything possible to cast reflections both on his character and his ability. The headquarters for the gang was Mike McDonald's place, where they had indignation meetings, the outcome of which seemed to be the article in question. Then, too, letters had contained all kinds of charges, but were none of them signed. What the Mayor thought of the charges he, Hickey, had not taken the trouble to inquire.

"Who owns the property which Dan Webster

"It belongs to my mother-in-law," said the

"He belongs to my mother-in-law," said the Chief.

THE MAYOR.

As the Chief had denied all the charges contained in the article, the reporter, knowing of mo new charges whereof to speak, withdrew to the Mayor's office, and there found his Honor, to whom the following questions were put: "Have you, Mr. Mayor, read the article published in that evening sheet!"

"Yes," said Mr. Heath, "I know about what it contains, having read the head-lines."

"Have you received any letters making the same or similar charges against Supt. Hickey!"

"Yes, I have received several letters, as you might call them, though they had no signatures. I cast them all in the waste-basket."

"What were the charges!"

"They are not worth repeating," said the Mayor. "They were of a nature similar to these pointing to the article in question), and abounded in expressions both vulgar and immoral, such as 'damn scoundrel,' and worse."

His Honor, not having read the article, did not feel inclined to say whether or not he should do or say anything about it.

The only person remaining to be seen was

DAN WESSTER

himself, and thitner went the reporter, undaunted by the awful account of Dan's wickedness and the desperate character of that person's surroundings. Dan's mansion is on "Blier avenue," near Harrison street. To get into the house the reporter descended by some steps leading from the sidewalk to the basement door, and knocked. He was admitted by a huge negro whose left eye had felt the chilling effect of razor-steel. The room was the bar-room. Would the gentleman be seated! Who would be like to see! Mr. Webster! Certainly. Daniel entered. He is a huge colored man, paunchy, good-natured, an easy talker, clean withal, and possessed of small, cunning-looking eyes. What did The Tribune man want with him!

The reporter told what he wanted. "Say the tester are as the state."

reporter told what he wanted in as few as possible, and Dan said: "Say that I can't read nor write, and I have to hear twice."

gain. I can't read nor write, and I have to hear thing twice."
So it was gone over, the reporter saying: Did you ever pay any money to Supt. Hickey I be would leave you atone?"
"I never did," said the proprietor. "I never aid him \$3,600-my-nor one dollar. I never leard about such a thing. Me pay him money yo, sah!" and the man laughed and chuckled. "But an evening paper says that you told omebody so," put in the reporter.
"Whoever says that I said any such thing is, that and a scoundrel, and I will say so even hough I get shot for it. I don't care if it is he Governor, it's all the same."
Then Daniel went on to explain how his house was a model of order; it was no fence nor a re-ort for thieves. Such characters were not allowed there, etc. He made money out of hieres by bailing them out sometimes, but he was working for money and for Dan Webster,—he two greatest things for him in the world.
"Whom do you rent this house from?"
"I don't rent the house at all. I have bought to."

"Whom did you make the payment to?"
"A lady," said Dan.
"What's her name!"
I don't know exactly. She's Mr. Hickey's 's mother."
nd the reporter left.

summons came.

Saturday was the last. She had expressed a willingness to die, and a bright confidence in the future. All her long life she had been a Christian, though not a member of the church. She had lived long and been useful, and she gladly stretched out her hands when the cloudy arms came to bear her to the invisible country far away.

away.

JOHN B. WALSH.

In the death of Mr. John B. Walsh, who expired yesterday at his residence, No. 238 North Clark street, aged 45 years, the City of Chicago loses an old citizen. Mr. Walsh had been a resident of the North Side for over twenty-five years. He was prominent in local politics, a good business man, and had numerous and admirable social qualities. He was for many years Collector for the North Division.

NOT GUILTY.

NOT GUILTY.

SOME CONFUSED SWEARING.

There was some false swearing at the Armory Police Court vesterday afternoon. P. and J. Turner, who were arrested a few days ago for violating the city ordinance relating to keeping offensive rendering-houses, were tried before Justice Summerfield. The defendants own a rendering establishment at the corner of Wallace and McGregor streets, and have no connection with the large establishment of James Turner.

want to stay there long. He traced the smell from Butler and McGregor streets to the rendering-house, located on the corner of Wal-lace and McGregor. A blood-factory was near there. The distance from Wallace to Butler streets was a block

there. The distance from Wallace to Butler streets was a block.

Matthew Callaghan had visited Turner Brothers' place several times. He traced the amells to the rendering-house. Going into the premises he took up some scraps that were lying around and found that they were rotten and putrid. The air around the building was tainted. In the yard were guts and bladders.

J. B. Dickinson and H. S. Smith gave similar testimony, and J. B. Sherwin testified as an expert that rendering might be carried on inoffensively.

pert that rendering inight be carried on indica-stvely.

Mr. James Turner, one of the defendants, testified that all matter used by him was washed throughly every day, and was not allowed to be-come putrid. The gases from the renderings were turned off through a condenser into sew-ers. He fatly denied that there was any decayed or offensive animal matter about the premises on the days when the other witnesses had vis-tical the place.

on the days when the other witnesses that the lace.
Abraham Denning, J. Holburn, H. Pond, Christopher Darcy, and James Hickey corroborated the statement. They were neighbors, and had never observed any stench coming from the Turners' rendering house.

The jury, before whom the case was tried, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE CITY-HALL.

The city received \$120,000 from County-Treas urer Huck last Saturday. The City-Treasurer yesterday redeemed old The pumping at the West-Side Water-Works will be suspended for a few days, the stop-valve to a thirty-inch main having broken, rendering a delay necessary.

a delay necessary.

Workmen were busy at the City-Hall yesterday putting a smoke-burner of the Laylor & McGinnis patent under the boilers. The patent is one of the several to be tested.

The fact that many persons are just now erecting buildings of all kinds without permits for the same has moved Superintendent Cleveland to have a sharp eye open for such things, and he and his corps of assistants intend to see that the practice is broken up.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division will report in favor of the passage of the ordinance revoking the right of way along Southport avenue and other streets which was given some years ago to the Chicago & Evanston Railroad, and under which it has laid some unused tracks on the above-named avenue.

alid some unused tracks on the above-named avenue.

Assistant-City-Attorney Boyden has caused to be sworn out and placed in the hands of a constable notices to the Chicago Packing & Provision Company, Turner Bros., Opendorf, Shepherd & Co., and Mortimer, Scanlau & Co., that they are wanted, Oct. 28, for trial on a charge or carrying on business in a manner to cause a nuisance. They are Bridgeport stenchmanufacturers.

Mayor Heath yesterday instructed Superintendent Hickey to see that, in all cases where persons are engaged in building, that they conform to the ordinances about blocking-up streats, erecting barriers, hanging out a red light at night, occupying more than the right portion of the street, and clearing away debris after the building is finished. In case any are found unwilling to comply, they are to be prosecuted.

The police review will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The line will form on LaSalle street, wish the right resting or Van Buren. The dress parade and inspection will be made on Lake Park, when the beautiful blue silk banner will be presented to the precinct having the best drilled force. Assistant-Superintendent-of-Police Dixon will make the presentation. The prize will be competed for each year.

ensively at that. He is authorized to p

Tuesday and Friday evening at the Temperance Industrial Home, 876 Clark street. The match announced for Tuesday at Dexter Park between Messrs. Johnson and Stagg has been postponed, and there will be no shooting there that day.

A special meeting of the Directresses of the Half-Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum this morning to complete arrangements for a series of lunches. A full attendance is re-quested.

A meeting of dry-goods men will be held in the hall adjoining the Y. M. C. A. Reading-Rooms Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a Literary Association in connection with dry goods.

The President of St. Luke's Hospital requests any ladies who are willing to interest themselves in the entertainment to be given in Standard Hall Thursday and Friday, Nov. 2 and 3, for the joint benefit of the Hospital and the Home of the Friendless, to meet him in the ladies' parler of the Tremont House Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

offensive rendering-houses, were tried before
Justice Summerfield. The defendants own a
rendering establishment at the corner of Wallace and McGregor streets, and have no connection with the large establishment of James
Turner.
Henry McGearn testified that he had visited
Turners' place on the 12th inst. and noticed
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and saw some guts and spoiled meats, which
were very nauseous to the smell, and he didn't
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were very nauseous to the smell, and he didn't
want to stay there long. He traced the smell

CRIMINAL.

itors yesterday got away with thirteen yards of beaver cloth valued at \$90 from the tailor-shop of Franz Seibert, No. 113 West Kinzie street. J. S. Bredenback, of No. 325 West Indiana

J. S. Bredenback, of No. 325 West Indiana street, complains that burglars cut out a pane of glass from his front windows, and helped themselves to \$40 worth of plated chains and other jewelry.

Joseph Wicks was yesterday reported to be improving, and his physician was said to entertain some hopes of his recovery. Gaughan was before Justice Scully, but his case was continued until Saturday.

Fred Boehl, an irate hackman, yesterday wan-dered into William Collyer's saloon in the Massasoit House, and, throwing a beer-glass at the proprietor, succeeded in smashing a \$300 mirror, for all of which he was locked up at the

Armory.

Moses Abraham was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday afternoon, charged with laving passed a counterfeit five on the Trader's National Bank on John Rosenberg. The case was continued until Thursday afternoon, the defondant giving bail in \$500.

defendant giving bail in \$500.

John Brown yesterday strayed into the butcher shop of Otto Harckas, No. 57 Green street, and while the proprietor was not looking he got away with the contents of the till. The proprietor noticed the loss in time to prevent Brown's escape, and after pounding him into submission locked him up in the ice-bonse. Officer Hickey was called in, and relieved the fellow from his frigid quarters, and upon arriving at the station, the thief had thawed out sufficiently to state that he would rather serve ten years in the Penitentiary than remain an hour longer in the ice-box. He never wants to be put on ice again.

Before Justice Foote yesterday were Lucinda Perteet and Ida Pelt, who were charged by Elizabeth Hart, Elizabeth Peters, and Susan Taomas with being disorderly. The fire women live on Harmon court, and had been fighting with razors, etc.; so the Justice thought that \$25 apiece all around would be the fair thing. Ed Clark and — Jones were up as vagrants. Their cases were continued under \$200 bonds. Sam Bowles was up for assaulting Maj. Randolph, and was placed under \$500 bonds to await trial Oct. 27. Nellie Ross was fined \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct, and Charles Raunsford was held in bonds of \$2,500 to be tried Oct. 27 for forgery. Ed Burns, for "jumping bail" in days gone by, was sent to the Bridewell for three months.

SUBURBAN. The Board of Trustees met at the Town-Hall

this afternoon. As the Engineer's report is not ready, nothing of any special importance will

be done.

A meeting of the Reapers' Society will be held at the residence of Mr. Lane, on Hyde Park avenue, in Kenwood, this afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the residence of J. N. Baker, in Kenwood, to-morrow afternoon.

Thursday afternoon the Sewing Society of the Baptist Church will meet at the residence of Noah Barnes, on Jefferson avenue, corner of Pitty-first street, and in the evening a church sociable will be held.

A Sunday-school concert will be given in the Baptist Church Sunday evening. Nov. 5.

A social club will be organized soon, which will hold its meetings at the hotel.

The Lyceum Committee report that they have over fifty names, and a meeting will soon be held.

An informal meeting of the vester of St.

be held.

An informal meeting of the vestry of St.

Paul's Episcopal Church was held at the church

Sunday evening, at which time a letter was read

from Dr. Curran accepting the position, provided certain matters were arranged. These
will probably come up before the parish Sunday
night. will probably come up to the Hyde Park Hotel, night.

The proprietors of the Hyde Park Hotel, Messrs. Pearce & Benjamine, are building a breakwater frout of the lake front of the hotel. It is constructed of slabs, and will be 200 feet in leagth and twenty-four feet wide. A ship was busy unloading yeaterday, and the men were employed until midnight last night.

Arr. Brown, of Woodlawn, has returned home.

## THE COUNCIL.

Some More Time Spent on the Gas Question.

Mr. Billings' Offer to Reduce His Price to \$2 Rejected.

He Is Notified that the City Will Hereafter Pay but \$1.50.

Superintendent Hickey's Report---The Charges Against Him to Be Investigated.

Boiler-Inspection Ordinance Defeated-The New City Collector.

The regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon, Ald. McAuley in the chair. There was a bare quorum present.

A communication was read from the Mayor submitting an ordinance fixing the official bond of the City Collector at \$25,000. The ordinance

was passed.

The Mayor sent in another communication appointing William H. Heafford City Collector. After a brief discussion the appointment was unanimously confirmed. BIDS FOR CITT PROPERTY.

The following communication was read from the Comptroller, and was referred to the Finance Committee:

Committee:

In accordance with a resolution of your honorable body, passed Oct. 2, 1876. I have advertised for sale the several pieces of real estate described therein, and herewith submit such bids as have been received therefor.

Illinois street, near Franklin street, 40x100 feet; Glocomo Uccello, 42 Reaper Block, cash \$2,000. State street, near Congress street, 25x95; A. B. Harris, No. 1730 Wabash avenue, \$7,500. Bogardus Bros., No. 111 South Water street, bid for the above property \$300 cash per front foot, or \$5,000 in all.

La Salle street, near Madison street, 44x101 feet; Th. Witbeck, \$900 per front foot, or \$30,600.

Triangular lot. 24 feet on Eugenie street, 56 feet on North La Salle street, and 62 feet on North Clark street; John H. Hammond, \$350. Also a bid from Henry Estes, canal time, \$500.

Chicago avenue, southwest corner of Sedgwick street, 130x130 feet, reservoir lot, reservoir included; Thomas Cannon, No. 270 North Franklin street, cash \$7,000.

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL sent in a report covering several cases referred to him for opinion and otherwise. Following is a list of the matters considered: William K. Wells asked for the remission of

within K. Wells asked for the remission of a fine of \$25 for creating a nuisance, on the ground that it had been absted. Recommended that the prayer be not granted.

Alice McManus asked compensation because she was injured by falling through a coal-hole in front of No. 72 State street. The Counsel says that, under the circumstances, the city would not be liable, and the owner of the propertv would be liable if anybody were.

Concerning the disposition of the rooms for-merly occupied by the Board of Health, Mr. An-

merly occupied by the Board of Health, Mr. Anthony says that if the owner of the building will not rerent the rooms the Board of Health ought to do it.

As to the planking of the alleys in Blocks 1 and 10, Brand's Addition, the facts alone are stated without comment or opinion.

As to the petition of Peter Wagner in regard to property taken for the extension of North Franklin street, the Counsel says he does not know of anything which the city can do relieve Wagner at present.

As to the petition of Charles 8. Waller to have an ordinance for a sidewalk repealed, the Counsel reports an ordinance which the Council can pass if they like.

Concerning the claim of Charles 8. Morse, for salary as Corporation Counsel, Mr. Anthony says that he sees no grounds for the claim, as he never employed Mr. Morse, nor did that gentleman ever render the city any service.

The opinion was laid over and published.

The opinion was laid over and published.

POLICE MATTERS.

The report of Supt. Hickey for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was presented. Itshowed the value of the property stolen to be \$51,631.46; value of property recovered, \$31,122.36; value of lost property recovered, \$31,122.36; value of lost property recovered, part of which was never reported to the police as either lost or stolen, \$14,977.50; number of males arrested, 6,311; females arrested, 2,160; married, 2,409; single, 6,062; total amount of fines, \$47.280; number of lost children returned to parents, 495; number of lodgers at police stations, 748; deaths in police lorce, 1; policemen seriously injured in

police force, 1; policemen seriously injured in discharge of duty, 2. Of the persons arrested, the largest number were between 20 and 30 years of age,—3,277,—and the smallest number were between 80 and 90 years,—2.

The arrests were disposed of as follows: Discharged, 2,004; County Agent, 18; Home of the Friendless, 8; Catholic Asylum, 15; Reform School, 2; bound over to keep the peace, 198; fined in police courts, 5,333; House of Correction, 562; House of the Good Shepherd, 20; held on criminal charges, 312; Washingtonian Home, 1; the Brothers, 3.

| NATIONALITIES. | 3,855 Holland | 489 Italian | 4 Irish | 55 Norwegian | 6 Pole | 122 Russian | 2 Swede | 2 Swede | 4 Swede | 5 Swede | American 3,
Colored ....
Australian ...
Bohemian ...
Belgian ...

rs, 11.
OCCUPATIONS.
9 Hotel-keepers.
4 Junk-dealers.
2 Janitors.
1 Jewelers.
11 Locksmiths
4 Lathers.
1 Laborers.
19 Livery-keepers
19 Livery-keepers
27 Masons.
28 Moiders.
28 Marchants.
2 Machinists
1 Marblecutters.
2 Musicians. Agents... Attorneys... Brewers....

The report concludes by praising the efficiency of the force, and says that the expenses for the last quarter were \$143,784.26, which was a marked reduction from the preceding quarter. Placed on file. The subject of gas being a special order for 4 o'clock, on the arrival of that hour Ald. Rawleigh moved to concur in the report of the Committee on Gas recommending that the proposition of the West Side Commany to furnish gas at \$2 per 1,000 be placed on file.

Ald. Stewart wanted this subject disposed of, but was not sure the proper way-to do it was by adopting the report.

adopting the report.

Ald. Rawleigh—This action will dispose of it.
If the West Side Company does not give us gas
at \$1.50, we will have the division lighted with

oil.

Ald. Stewart wished to move an amendment that the proposition of Mr. Billings be accepted. The Chairman—You cannot amend the report of a committee. You may offer it as a substitute.

The Chairman—You cannot amend the report of a committee. You may offer it as a substitute.

Ald. McCrea wished to act in harmony with his colleague on this subject, but he feared they would drift into a condition of things which would be as hard to manage as the present. As a resident of the West Division, he protested against lighting with oil. He was, however, willing to make a general sweep, and, by extinguishing the entire lamps of the city, bring the gas-men to terms. He presumed the citizens could walk in darkness as long as the gas companies could do without selling their gas. By proceeding in the dilly-dallying fashion which had marked their action during the past few weeks, they were simply playing into the hands of the companies since they could entrench themselves behind their contracts and demand \$3 per 1,000. He did not like the city being treated like a mendicant and taking just what the gas-men were disposed to give. The best way to settle the question was to have the Mayor give both companies notice that unless they came down to \$1.50 they might put out the lights at once. The time was coming when the question between the city and Mr. Billings would have to be adjudicated in court, and it was time they assumed a firm position. They were, in fact, not justified in spending any more money for gas, as the appropriation was exhausted.

Ald. Rawleigh remarked that one firm was willing to put up fifty oil lamps without expense to the city, so that the Council could see how they liked the light. The opposition to oil arose from the fact that certain parties were afraid of its cheapness and superior illuminating power. As soon as the oil lamps were erected, he was confident the companies would be finally disposed of. He concurred in the view of Ald. Rwhite hoped this question would be finally disposed of. He concurred in the view of Ald. Rwhite hoped this question would be finally disposed of. He concurred in the view of Ald. Sweeney also thought they should be firm, and show Mr. Billings that they were

him that he could not have everything his own way.

Ald. Sweeney also thought they should be firm, and show Mr. Billings that they were through with fooling and meant business.

Ald. McCres understood that it would cost \$5 per lamp to substitute the proper apparatus for burning off. That would entail an aggregate expense of \$25,000. He did not believe that off would continue in use for long; he thought the use of oil would be unprofitable and unsatisfactory, and it would be a great misfortune if at the end of a year they returned to gas and had a lot of oild lamps on hand.

Ald. Rawleigh said it would not cost the city a cent to change to oil. The contractors would charge so much per lamp, and furnish all the necessary material.

Ald. McAuley (Ald. Sweeney in the chair) believed they were trespassing on dangerous grounds, and he did not wish any measure to pass that would result in an expensive lawsuit. He submitted some figures from which he argued that it would be advisable to accept Mr. Billings' proposition.

gued that it would be advisable to secept and Billings' proposition.

ALD. SMITH OFFERED A SUBSTITUTE to the effect that Mr. Billings' proposition should be accepted, that three-feet burners be substituted, and the West Division lighted in accordance with the new time-table. The Alderman expressed the opinion that Mr. Billings was entitled to a little more for his gas than Mr. Wathring.

a day, and it was time this state of things was stopped. Great things had been expected of the Reform Council, but he assured them if they did not begin to do something the people would institute another reform next April. They should show Mr. Billings that he did not own the Council, and either make him accept their ultimatum or light the West Division with oil.

Ald. Aldrich supposed the only question before them was whether
THE COUNCIL SHOULD STAND BY ITS RECOED on the subject of gas. All the report meant was that they would stand by their resolution to pay no more than \$1.50. He agreed with Ald. McCrea's suggestion, and expressed admiration for the pluck of any man who said he would go in darkness if the gas companies would not do right. There should be no further delay; this matter bad been postponed long enough. They should not scare at the shadow of a law, but go right on and do what they deemed wise for the interests of the city. He hoped they would show that Mr. Billings could not bully the Council, and that they would stand right up to the scratch and let the report go through. [Applause.]

plause.]

Ald. White expressed his approval of the sentiments of the previous speaker, and gave some reasons of his own why the Council should con-

reasons of his own why the Council should concur in the report.

Ald. Stewart objected to any bull-dog action, but if there was any possibility of making the gas companies believe they would light with oil if their demands were not complied with, he would favor such a policy.

Ald. Smith asked to withdraw his substitute, bus the Chair said that it was not before the house. The Alderman said that if the oid Council had wanted to settle the matter they might have done so.

Ald. Sweeney attempted to speak, but was choked under the rules. He moved the previous question and was seconded all over the house, and it was ordered.

The first question was on the following Amendment opposition who so the following the street-lamps in the West Division on the basis of the proposition submitted by the President of the Company; provided, the city reserves the right to regulate the time of lighting and extinguishing the lights and the size of the burners to be used.

The following was the vote on the amend-

Meas-McAnley, Stewart, Culierton, Van Osdel, Cleveland-5.

Nays-Pearsons, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Gilbert, Lodding, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, Smith, White, McCrea, Rawleigh, Wheeler. Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Sweeney, Boser-21. Absent—Thompson, Sheridan, Sommer, Beidler, Briggs, Throop, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Murphy, kirk-10. Kirk-10.

The question then came up on the ADOPTION OF THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT,—to lay Billings' proposition on the table,—and the vote was as follows:

the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Gilbert, Stewart, Lodding, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawier, Smith, White, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Sweeney, Boser—24.

Nays—Cullerton, Van Oedel—2.

Abeent—Thompson, Sheridan, Sommer, Beidler, Briggs, Throop, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Marphy, Kirk—10.

Briggs, Throop, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Murphy, Kirk—10.

Oil.

The report of the Gas Committee recommending that the proposition of Mesars. Charles & Jenkins to erect and light fifty oil lamps on West Madison street by way of experiment, and granting other persons the same privilege, was concurred in.

On another report of the same Committee recommending the passage of the ordinance closing Laxalic and Washington street tunnels from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., action was deferred temporarily in order to procure the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the proposed step.

The resolution reducing the rates for the inspection of oils, which was reported on favorably by the Committee on Fire and Water, was passed, and the appointment of John F. Stafford as Oil Inspector confirmed.

BOILER INSPECTION.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of boiler-inspection was read. It recommended the passage of the ordinance which provided that the inspection of a boiler by an insurance company, and a certificate thereof, should be equal to the cartificate of the City Boiler Inspector.

After debate, the ordinance was lost by the following vote:

Yess—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Gilbert, Waldo, Bozer—11.

Yays—Lodding, Cullarton, Karber, Tarnow,

Baumgarten. Niesen, Sweeney-13.
SUPERINTENDENT HIGERY.
Ald. White offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Police:
WHEEBAS, Grave charges of inefficiency and association with noted criminals in an unlawful manner have been made by the Chicago Post against Superintendent of Police Hickey; and WHEEBAS, Such charges are supported by alleged facts and occurrences, stated with a degree of positiveness which makes it apparent that they are believed by the editors of the paper to be true; and

are believed by the editors of the paper to be true; and

WHERBAS, Such charges against the head of an important department of the City Government demand the immediate attention of this Council; therefore,

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of seven, two from the North Division, two from the South Division, and three from the West Division, to thoroughly investigate these charges, and that said Committee be instructed to summon before it all persons whose testimony promises to threw light on the matter.

Ald. Cullerton introduced an order directing the Comptroller to report the amount of money received from foreign insurance companies and the names of the companies entitled to do business in this city.

Passed.

Ala. McCres introduced the following resolu WHENDAS. The People's Gas-Light & Coke Com-pany did offer to furnish gas to the city at the rate of \$2 per 1,000 feet, and the Council has by its action refused to accede to the proposition; there-

of \$2 per 1,000 feet, and the Council as 5) action refused to accede to the proposition; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Mayor notify said Company that the city will not pay to exceed \$1.50 per 1,000 feet from and after the month, and unless said Company accede to the price of \$1.50 per 1,000 feet, the city will not deem itself responsible for any greater pay for gas consumed after that date.

Carried unanimously.

Ald. Sweeney introduced a resolution asking that work be stopped in paying Townsend street until it could be ascertained whether the people interested had really given their signatures to the petition for paying. Carried.

On motion of Ald. Rawleigh, the Council then adjourned.

ZION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 23.—H. B. Clawson, Superintendent of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, resigned to-day. A. S. Eldridge was eleated to fill the vacancy.

THE WINDSOR. THE WINDSOR.

There is probably no finer marble work on any house in this country than is found at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York. The quarries of France, Portugal, Italy, Germany, Tennessee, Vermont, California, and New York supplied the materials, and Mr. Adolph Klaber, of New York, fashioned the marble into its comely proportions. But every adornment of the house, and the house itself, is a chef d'auvre.

ADVERTISED BY SMILES
Is Sozodont, and if you use it daily the whi gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrisce, and the sweet-ness of the breath will attest its purifying proper-

MARRIAGES. MILLER—HUDSON—At St. James' Church, Sunday evening, Oct. 22, by the Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. Frank Miller, of New York, and Mrs. P. A. Hudson, of Cincinnati, Law Cincinnati papers please copy.

DEATHS.

and 24 days, only daughter of Oren and Hannah F. Sherman.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
PATTESON — At the residence of her grand-father, Charles C. Sheppard, Esq., Penn Yan, N. Y., Annie, daughter of William and the late Jane S. Patteson, aged 4 years.
UFFERMAN—In this city, Oct. 22, Mrs. Emma Upperman, formerly Mrs. H. W. Landreth, aged 38 years 11 months and 6 days.
Funeral from the Fifth Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirtieth-st. and Indiana-sv., Wednesday, Oct. 25, at half past 10 o'eleck to Graceland.
SHEPARD—Oct. 22, Charles P. Shepard, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. L. M. Marsh, Lombard, Ill.
EW Kaness papers please copy.
MARSH—Oct. 22, Minerva L., wife of John S. Marsh.

Marsh.
Funeral Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the house, by cars to Rosehill.
REBANKS—At the residence of her parents, No. 468 Vernon-sv. Sadie, infant daughter of C. S. and H. P. Rebanks, aged 5 months and 23 days.
Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday, to Graceland.

HART—Oct. 23, Mary, widow of the late John Hart, aged 75 years. Funeral at 9 o'clock, Oct. 24, from No. 52 Lib-erty-st. to the Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery by carriages. Friends of the family in-vited. vited.

GRIDLEY—The funeral of Mrs. Amy Gridley will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, G. S. Butler, No. 539 Huribut-st., Tueeday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

AUGUSTINE—At Ripon, Oct. 22, at 2 a. m., Mrs. Annetta M. Augustine, of inflammation of the stomach, aged 21 years.

WALSH—At his residence, No. 233 North Clarkst., Oct. 23, John B. Walsh, aged 45 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. SCANDINAVIAN REPUBLICANS

SCANDINAVIAN REPUBLICANS
of the South Side, residents of the Third, Fourth,
and Fifth Wards, will hold a grand mass, meeting
to-night at 7:30 o'clock at 289 and 271 Thirty-firstst., near Michigan-sv., when one more company
of Minute Men will be organized, uniformed, and
officers elected. The following eloquent orators
will address the meeting: Consul Charles J. Sundell, P. L. Hawkinson, Esq., the Hon. William
Aldrich, Judge John E. Sundstrom, J. H. Clough,
Esq., Luther Lafin Mills, Esq., and Mr. P. Sundelins. All Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians in
favor-of the Republican ticket and an honest Government are invited.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS. Persons who desire naturalization papers will call at Republican Headquarters, northeast corner Clark and Lake-sts. Rooms open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily. A meeting of the city members of the Cook County Central Committee will be held at Repub-lican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark-sts., at 4 o'clock p. m. to-day.

SECOND WARD. A grand mass-meeting of colored and other citi-cens will be held at No. 319 Clark street, this even-ng. It will be the last meeting at that place be-ore election.

SIXTH WARD. There will be a mass-meeting of Republicans a the corner of Himman and Lincoln-sts. to-night The following speakers will address the meeting William Aldrich, J. H. Clough, L. L. Mills, J. W. Brockway, and others. SEVENTH WARD.

Company B, Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler hards, will meet at their hall, corner of West ourteenth and Union-sta., this evening at 7:30 clock. A full attendance is requested, as busiess of importance will come up for consideration.

NINTH WARD. There will be a meeting of the Ninth Ward Re-publican Club this evening at 8 o'clock at Globe fall on Desplaines-st.

TWELPTH WARD.

Twelfth Ward Republicans will meet to-night at eadquarters, corner of Robey-st. and Warren-sv. sood speakers will be in attendance, and a large urnout is desired; PIPTEENTH WARD. There will be a Republican mass-meeting a Felz Hall, corner North-av. and Larrabee-st., this evening at 7:30. The Hon. L. Brentano, J. H. Clough, L. L. Mills, and Charles T. Adams will address the meeting.

AUCTION SALES. By HIRAM BRUSH, AT 81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.

THIS MORNING at 10, WILL BE SOLD Marble-top Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Seven Mar-ble-top Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Beds and Bu-reaus, Mattresses, large lot of Beddings Table Linen, Ext. Tables, 10 Heating Stoves, 2 Cooking Ranges, Plated Ware and Crockery, all the Brus-sels and Woolen Carpets of 16 Rooms, Gas Fix-tures, &c. Also a few choice oil Paintings. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

By L. MOSES & CO., Auctioneers No. 25 East Washington-st.

Larpe Special Sale of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,
receist, Oct. 24, commencing at 9:30 o'clock a m.

Aller Les of HUCK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
ASSIMERES, FLANNELS, and CLOTHNG Will be offered.

PAGE'S "CORONA" BANGE.

Fur Trimmings The MOST COMPLETE Stock

in the city.

See Price List of Fur Trimming 

SEAL & MINK SACQUES 87 Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Bankrupt Sale

Merchant Tailors' Stock. Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, And Tailors' Trimmings, AT AUCTION,

CONTINUED SALE ITALIAN MARBLE AND ALABASTES

Statuary, Vases and Urns, French Clocks & Bronzes, Imported direct from Italy by Measura M. George, noni & Co., AT AUOTION,

At the salesrooms of WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-sv., TUESDAY, Oct 24, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The whole comprises a very beautiful collection of ornamental and useful goods, which will be sold without reserve. ASSORTED GLASSWARE

White Grantte Ware, invoice Carpets and Oil Clothe, invoice Fine Tubic Cutlery, invoice of Planished Tin Ware, invoice of Tinned Hollow Ware, invoice of Tinned Hollow Ware.

Meday Morning, Oct. 25, at 9:30 o'clock, Atour salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austioneers. WOOLENS

Seasonable Clothing. BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., their Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Webash-av., cago, Thursday, 6ct. 26, 1876.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

WINTER CLOTHING. FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Cardigan Jacketa, Blue and Brown Duck C
Shirts and Drawers, Clotha, Cassimeres, Jes
Satineta, Woolene and Draw Goods, Ladi
Skirts, Embroderie s, Towels, Ladies' and Gestand Blanketa, Germantown Spreads, Jacquan

AUCTION. By G. P. GORE & CO., Tuesday, Oct. 24, 9:30 a. m. REGULAR TRADE SALE, DRY GOODS.

antire line.

Ample Lunch will be provided at 19 e'clock now, and 5:30 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austiceers.

On Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 a.m. WE SHALL SELL AN EXTRA LARGE and FINE ASSORTMENT BOOTS.

SHOES & RUBBERS. This will be a more than usual well-assets sale, and the goods must be closed.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 08 & 70 Wabash-ov.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. FURNITURE,
Carpets, Stores, General Household Goods, Blankets, Bedding, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO. BANKRUPT SALE

AT AUCTION. \$10,000 STOCK READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

EDNESDAY MORNING, Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock full line Heavy Overcoats. in Beavers, Chinchile, Ulstern, etc. All-Wool Suits, Panis, Yesteso, a full stock Boys' and Youth's Clothing ankets, etc., etc.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctra By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Ma-

S50,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday Morning, Oct. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.
Full assortment of Boots, Congress and Alexa,
Bochester, Utica, and New York Goods, to be
closed out. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Anetra. By E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 10 s. m., will be sold a full HIRAM BRI

DII EQ AND FISTULA positively cured, or NO CHARGE, with-

VOLUME CENT

The Centennia nce, and in

HOTEL RANGES RATUS-WEDDING STATIO

DIAMONDS-ARTISTIC TAILO

ART WORK IN ST SILVER-PLATED W OIL PAINTINGS,

SCHOOL AND FINE WATCHES-FINE WATCH RI SILKS AND FINE I

JEWELERS AND S PIANOS (Chick CLOCKS AND I BANK AND OFFI CLALTY-

SCALES-CHINA AND GLASS

CARPETS, FURNITUE CHICAGO CA Trav SHERMAN HOUSE-

The cards will appear first page in THE CHICA

7 PER Very choice loans on ve LEVEN; \$40,000, \$50,000 SCUDDER & M.

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GRAND PACIFIC HO Cor. Class JOHN B. DRAN

THE C Fur Manufa

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'Is the only establican find the large endless variety, manship, at man Any article can at shortest notice

BEAK GAS P

J. WINGRAY